الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية

وزارة التربية

SPRING

An English Course for Beginners



9AF

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Book two

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Hello, Pupils !

Nice to see you again.

FOREWORD

Your second English book SPRING Book two is ready now. The writing team has always hoped the course to deserve its title. Have a look in a dictionary and read the different meanings of the word 'spring'.

Last year, when you started studying English, you surely were enthusiastic and willing to become able to communicate in the language. To help you achieve your aim, our concern has been to interest you, to entertain you and sometimes to widen your general knowledge. SPRING Book two, is meant to consolidate and develop the notions and the forms introduced in Book one. It also adds more advanced patterns, more structures and lexis.

Don't be afraid of the great number of vocabulary items. It may seem excessive but we are confident that you can readily assimilate all the words that you will need to express your ideas. Your learning will come up very smoothly ... provided your teachers consider the difference between active knowledge of some words and passive recognition of others. Ask them about it. This is an opportunity to practise your communication skills and to keep you involved in what is going on !

Malika BELKAID
Inspector of English

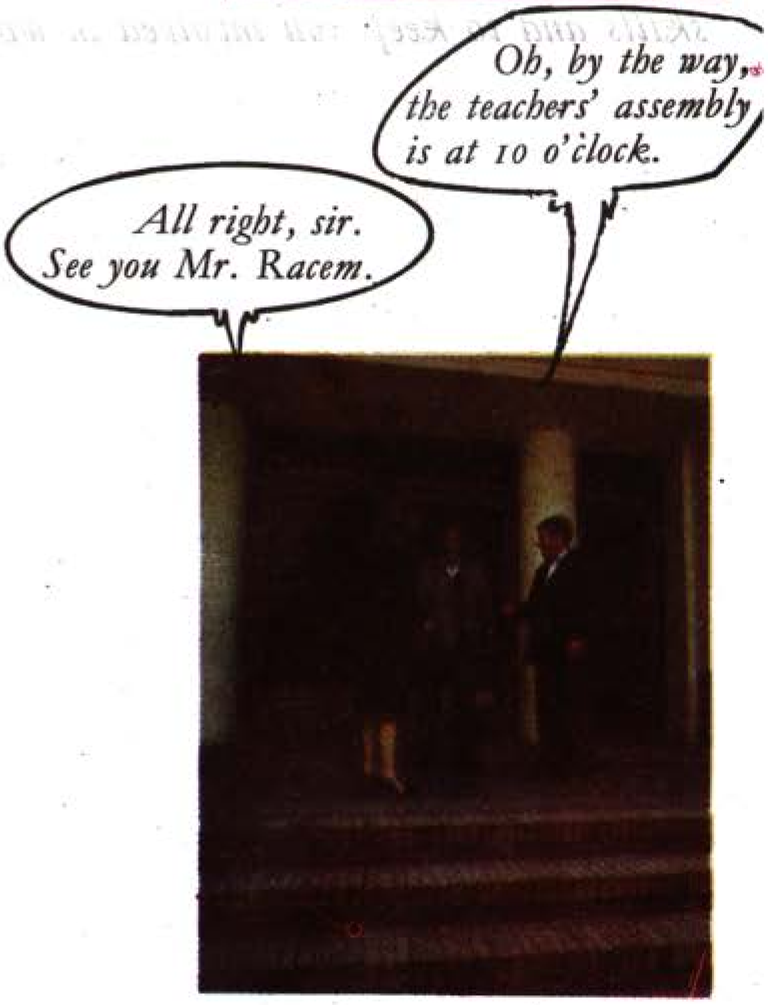
UNIT 1

How do you do ?









COMMUNICATE

Rafik : Hello, Ahmed.
Ahmed : Hi, Rafik. Nice to see you again.
Rafik : Did you have nice holidays ?
Ahmed : Oh, yes. They were fantastic.
Rafik : Ahmed, this is Zaki. He is from Egypt.
Zaki : Hello.



Mr. Racem : Good afternoon Mrs Salem. How are you ?
Mrs. Salem : Fine, thanks. And you ?
Mr. Racem : Very well, thank you.
Mrs. Salem : Did you enjoy your first day in our school ?
Mr. Racem : Yes, it was all right.
Mrs. Salem : That's fine. Oh dear ! 3 o'clock !
Time is up. Bye for now, Mr. Racem.
Mr. Racem : Cheerio.

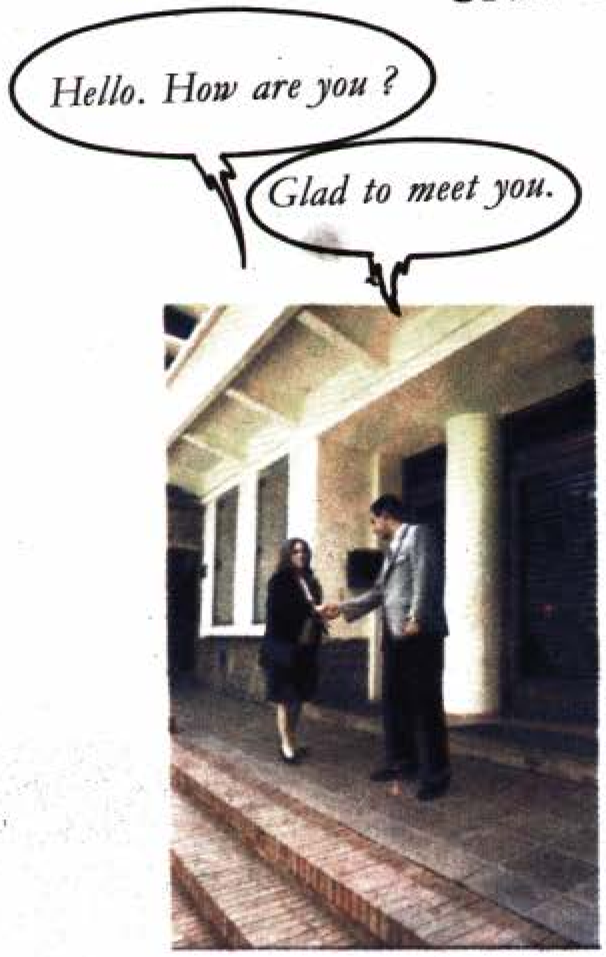
CONSOLIDATE

Activity one

a) Give each person the right bubble.

b) Then, write down the greetings like this :
Ahmed : Hello !
Rafik : Hi !


How do you do ?
Very well, thank you.


Hello. How are you ?
Glad to meet you.


Hi.
Good morning, sir.


See you.
Good morning, Mrs. Salem.


Cheerio.
Hello.

Mr. Racem : ....

The headmaster : ....

Mrs. Salem : ....

Mr. Racem : ....

Mrs. Salem : ....

The headmaster : ....

Mrs. Salem : ....

Mr. Racem : ....

Activity two

a) What do you say on meeting and on leaving these people ?

	your teacher	your friend	your doctor
on meeting			
on leaving			

b) What does Mrs. Salem say

	on arriving ?		on leaving ?
to her mother			
to a pupil's father			
to a pupil			

Activity three

a) It is Mr. Racem's first day at Okba School. He meets Mrs. Salem for the first time.

What do they say when they introduce themselves?

Mr. Racem : ....
Mrs. Salem : ....



b) After a week they get to know each other well.

What do they say when they meet each other in the staffroom ?

Mrs. Salem : ....
Mr. Racem : ....
Mrs. Salem : ....

READ

The school magazine



Mrs. Salem : Hello, everybody !

Pupils : Hello, madam.

Mrs. Salem : It's nice to be with you again. There's a new activity in our programme this year.

Ahmed : Oh, great !

Mrs. Salem : Yes, we'll keep a school magazine.

Rafik : A school magazine, madam ?

Mrs. Salem : You look puzzled, Rafik.

Rafik : Yes.

Mrs. Salem : Don't worry... Listen. You'll split into groups and visit several places, but you won't go alone. A teacher will be with you. You'll visit a public office, a factory, a farm, a museum and the zoo. You'll ask for leaflets and brochures. You'll interview people and take photos. Finally, you'll write articles.

Rafik : That's interesting, madam.

Ahmed : How shall we go there, madam ?

Mrs. Salem : Sometimes you'll go on foot, sometimes you'll go by bus.

Zaki : How often shall we be out ?

Mrs. Salem : Once a month, Zaki.

Rafik : It's exciting ! Will you plan our visits, madam ?

Mrs. Salem : No, I won't. There will be a meeting with the teachers first. Then we'll decide on the activities and places.

Ahmed : That's fantastic ! We'll be journalists, writers, photographers and ... .

Rafik : pupils at the same time !

UNDERSTAND

Activity one

Match the pairs.

Mrs. Salem	is puzzled about the magazine.
Rafik	will keep a school magazine.
The pupils	is happy to be with her pupils again.
The teacher and the pupils	won't visit the places alone.

Activity two

Zaki noted the activities down. He started like this :

1) Visit several places : a public office /——/——/.
2)
3)
4)
5)

Activity three

Mrs. Saiem's pupils liked the new programme. They were happy. What did they say ?

— Oh, great !
—
—

WRITE
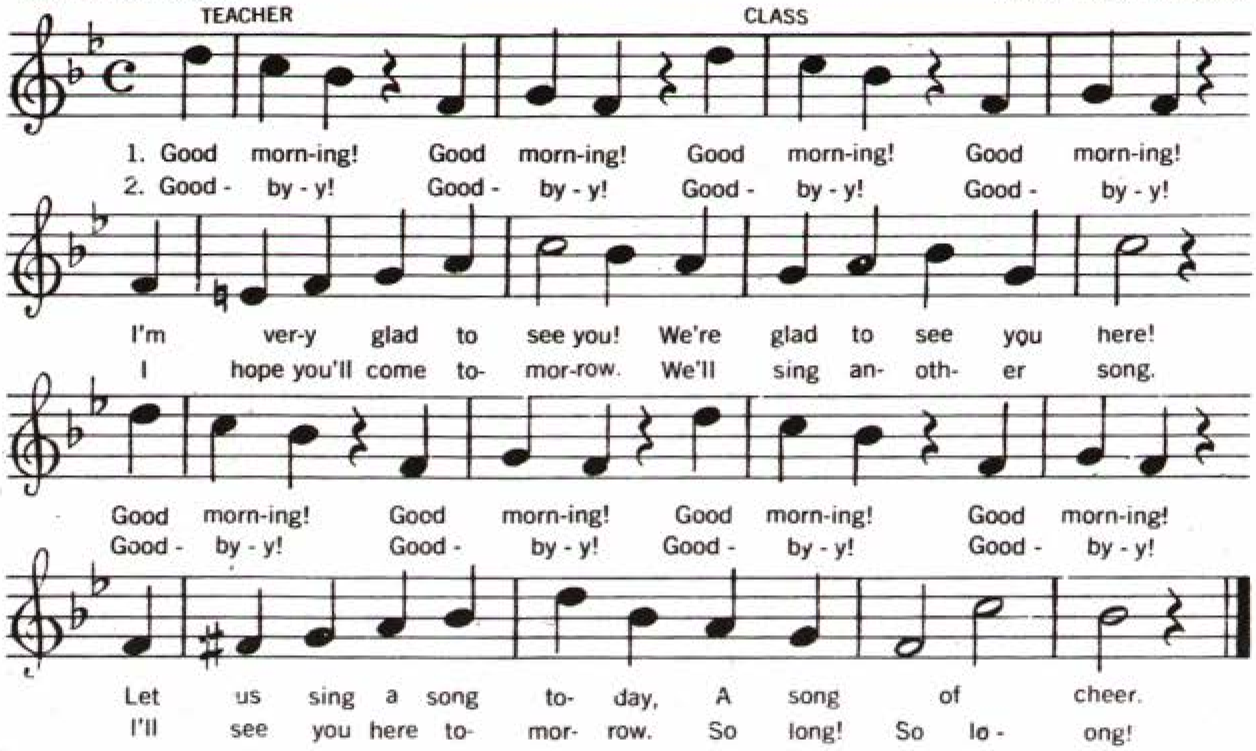
This is Ahmed's first test. It's about his last holidays. Put in the right punctuation and the capital letters.

> ahmed benai tuesday september 20 th
> 9 AF
>
> english test
>
> last summer my parents and I spent three weeks in taher it's a small village east of jijel
> we didn't stay in a hotel we camped near the sea everything was peaceful the mediterranean sea is splendid in summer
> one day we went to béjaia in the west of jijel in the morning we visited the town and in the afternoon we went up lala gouraya we stayed there until 8 p.m at 7 p.m we had dinner round a fire it was fantastic
> we left taher on august 26 th.

SONG

Good Morning

Kate Forman, Adapted — Arthur Edward Johnstone



Teacher : Good morning.
Pupils : Good morning.
Teacher : I'm very glad to see you !
Pupils : We're glad to see you, here !
Teacher : Good morning.
Pupils : Good morning.
Teacher and Pupils : Let us sing a song today
A song of cheer.

Teacher : Good bye !
Pupils : Good bye !
Teacher : Good bye !
Pupils : Good bye !
Teacher : I hope you'll come tomorrow.

Teacher and Pupils : We'll sing another song.

Teacher : Good bye !
Pupils : Good bye !
Teacher : Good bye !
Pupils : Good bye !
Teacher : I'll see you here, tomorrow.
Pupils : So long ! So long !

UNIT 2

You must give way



Class outing

Date : Monday, October 12 th
Class : 9 AF. Group 1
Place : BOULIFA FARM.
Contact Mr. Allem in the staffroom at 3 o'clock.

COMMUNICATE



wear boots



gather at the school gate



take notes down



scatter in the greenhouse



walk in the furrows



pick plants

Zaki : Hello, Rafik.

Rafik : Hi, Zaki. You're late. The meeting is over.

Zaki : Oh ! It's a pity. What shall we visit ?

Rafik : A greenhouse. We must leave at 7.30.

Zaki : What time must we gather, then ?

Rafik : 7 o'clock.

Zaki : 7 ? Why must we leave early ?

Rafik : To watch the farmers at work.

Zaki : That's interesting. Shall we pick plants ?

Rafik : No, we mustn't, but we'll have some samples of seeds.

Zaki : O.K. See you tomorrow then.

CONSOLIDATE

Activity one

Mr. Allem reminds the pupils of what they must do and what they mustn't do.

- You must gather at the school gate at 7.

You mustn't pick plants

- wear boots
- take notes down
- gather at the school gate at 7
- scatter in the greenhouse
- walk in the furrows
- pick plants

Activity two

Finish these sentences (use must or mustn't).

- It will rain tomorrow, so pupils must wear boots.
- The bus will arrive at 6.45, so ....
- The farm is far, so ....
- There will be fifteen pupils in the group, so ....
- The farmer will answer all the questions, so ....

Activity three

What must the driver do when he sees these notices ?

He must stop.
He mustn't overtake.



Give way



Stop



No overtaking



No entry



No stopping



Be careful

READ

The greenhouse



Mr. Allem : Good morning, sir.

Mr. Fellah : Good morning. You're Mr. Allem and these are your pupils, I suppose.

Mr. Allem : Yes, that's right.

Mr. Fellah : Come this way. Let's start our visit. Look ! We've got two kinds of greenhouses on this farm : metal ones and wooden ones. We prefer metal ones because they last longer.

Zaki : That's curious ! All the greenhouses are in the same direction !

Mr. Fellah : Yes. This facilitates the ventilation. Come in. We grow tomatoes here.

Rafik : How do you grow them ?

Mr. Fellah : In October, we turn up the soil. Twenty days later, we manure it and then, we must turn it up again. After that, we cover the frame with plastic.

At the beginning of November, we fill pots with mould,then we sow one or two seeds in each pot. We leave the pots in a small greenhouse. The temperature must be 20° C. After 50 days the seeds sprout up.

Ahmed : What do you do next ?

Mr. Fellah : Next, we plant the seedlings but before that, we must draw the furrows and water the soil. When the plants sprout, we set up the reeds to support them. After that, we weed and hoe.

Zaki : Is the work over, then ?

Mr. Fellah : No, it isn't. Every morning, we must arrive early to let fresh air into the greenhouse. We must check the temperature, too. It mustn't be over 25° C. We must also water the plants. Each plant needs 130 litres. The temperature of the water mustn't be under 15° C.

Ahmed : When do you pick the tomatoes ?

Mr. Fellah : In May.

Zaki : That's terrific ! It takes months to grow them and five minutes to eat them !



UNDERSTAND

Activity one

True or false ?

1) All the greenhouses are in the same direction.
2) Farmers sow seeds in the furrows.
3) The seedlings are in the open air.
4) The plants don't need any reeds when they grow.
5) The temperature in the greenhouse must not be over 25°C.
6) Farmers pick up tomatoes every month.

Activity two

How do the farmers prepare the soil ?

Select the verbs from the text.

1		2		3		4		5
turn up	→		→		→		→	

Activity three

How does the farmer grow tomatoes ?
Fill in this table :

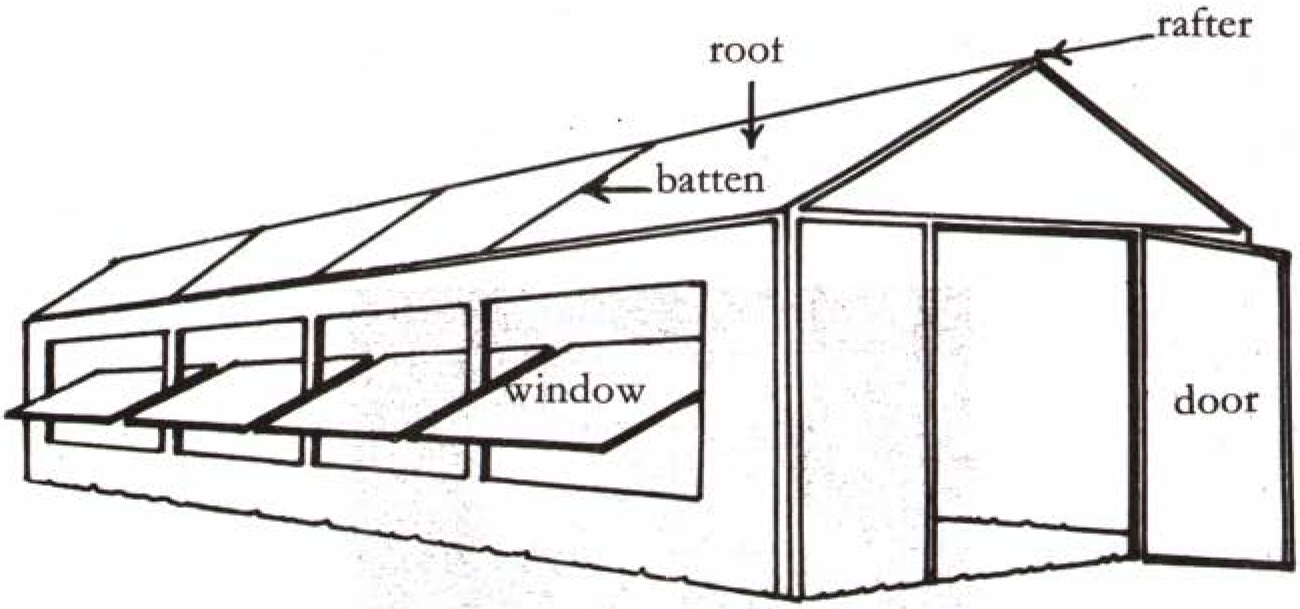
period	steps
October	turn up the soil.
November	
December	
From January to April	
May	

WRITE

Activity one

Use the table on page 19 to write a paragraph.
Start like this :
In October, the farmers must turn up the soil, ... , ... and ....
....
....
....

Activity two



How to build a wooden greenhouse .
Re-order the sentences and write a paragraph using these sequencers : next / first / finally / after that.

Start like this :
First, you must mark out the limits of the greenhouse. It must be 50 metres long ... .

- Put one rafter in each hole, fill the holes with mortar and metal.
- Mark out the limits of the greenhouse : 50 metres long / 10 metres wide.
- Put the battens on the plastic and drive in nails to fix them.
- Paint the rafters, prepare the mortar, dig a hole every 5 metres.
- Fix the doors and windows, cover the roof and the sides with plastic.

JOKE

A policeman came across a street musician.

Policeman :	Have you got a licence to play your guitar in the street ?
Musician :	Well, no, I haven't.
Policeman :	Then I must ask you to accompany me.
Musician :	Certainly, officer. What would you like to sing ?



UNIT 3

I am the most beautiful



Betty Wilson
9, Baker Street
London.

November 10th

Dear Rafik,

I am glad to hear from you again. In your last letter you asked for leaflets and brochures about London. I did my best to find the most interesting ones. Here they are. I think they'll help you write your article.

Yours,
Betty

P.S. Send me a copy of your article. I'll be happy to read it.

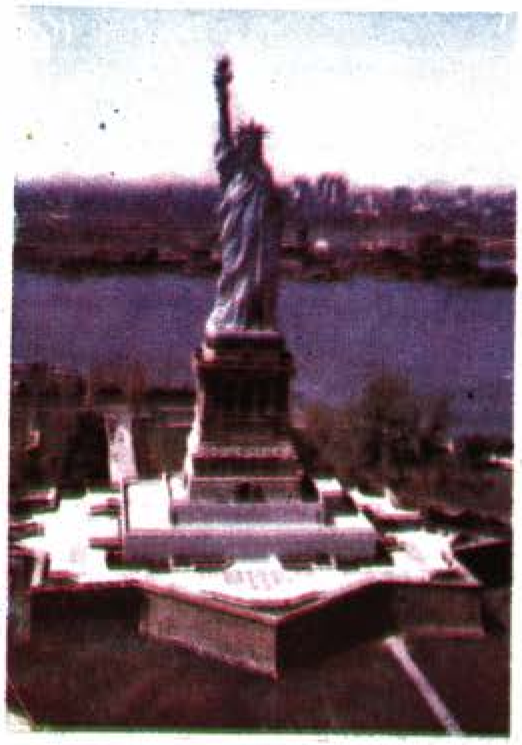
COMMUNICATE



Rafik	:	Have a look at this postcard, Zaki.
Zaki	:	What is it ?
Rafik	:	It's the Post Office Tower.
Zaki	:	The Post Office Tower ?
Rafik	:	Yes. It's the highest building in London and in Britain.
Zaki	:	How high is it ?
Rafik	:	It's 187 metres high.
Zaki	:	What about this one ?
Rafik	:	It's the Tower of London. It was the most famous prison in Europe.
Zaki	:	It's very old, isn't it ?
Rafik	:	Yes, it is. It's the oldest monument in London.
Zaki	:	Is it older than the Eiffel Tower ?
Rafik	:	Sure. The Eiffel Tower is more recent.

CONSOLIDATE

1)



2)



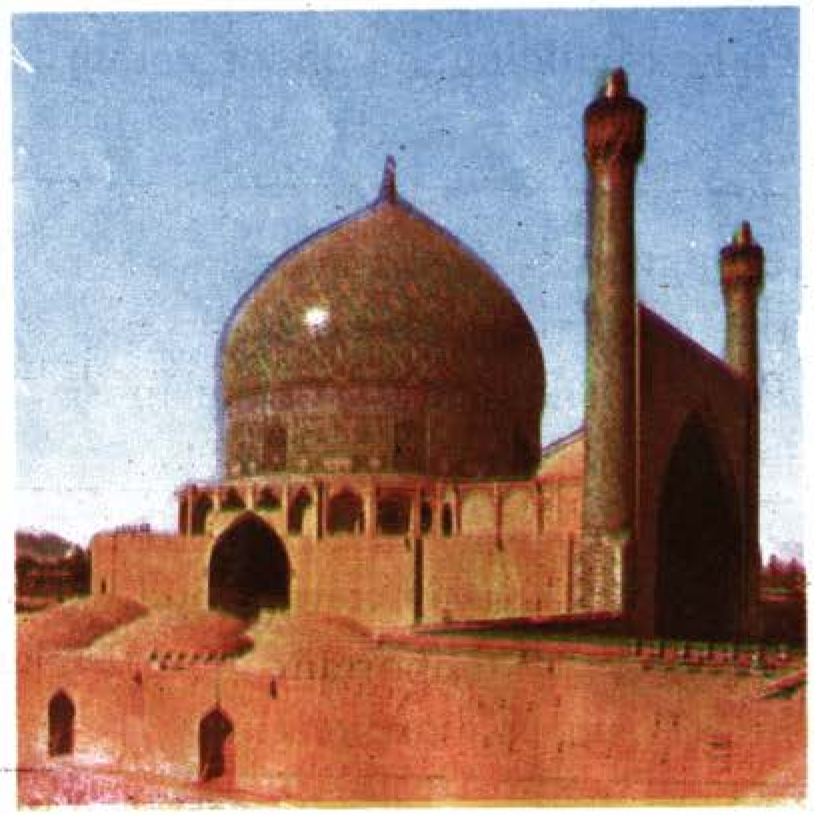
3)



4)



5)



6)



Activity one

Look at the pictures, then use the chart below to write sentences like this :

The Statue of Liberty is the highest statue in America.

places	characteristics		countries
(1) The Statue of Liberty	statue	high	America
(2) The Acropolis	citadel	famous	Greece
(3) The Colosseum	amphitheatre	old	Italy
(4) The Aurassi	hotel	modern	Algeria
(5) The Blue Mosque	mosque	nice	Iran
(6) The National Gallery	gallery	important	England

Activity two

Look at this example and write sentences like this :

In January, Stockholm is colder than Vancouver but Moscow is the coldest.

	- Vancouver	0° C	
- In January	- Stockholm	- 4° C	(cold)
	- Moscow	- 10° C	

	- Mecca	40° C	
- In July	- Oran	30° C	(hot)
	- London	15° C	

	- Tokyo	11,417,000 inhabitants	
- In 1980	- Shanghai	10,000,000 »	(populated)
	- New York	7,867,000 »	

	Port of Rotterdam	273,000,000 tons	
- In 1980	Port of Marseilles	24,100,000 tons	(important)
	Port of Arzew	104,000,000 tons	

- China	9,960,000 sq km	
- Brazil	8,512,000 sq km	(large)
- USSR	22,400,000 sq km	

Activity three

Write in full like this :

Australia is seven million seven hundred thousand square kilometres.

— Australia is 7,700,000 sq km.
— In 1971, there were 547,000,000 inhabitants in India.
— The Kilimanjaro is 5,895 metres high.
— The Red Sea is 32° C in July.

Activity four

Join A and B. You'll get sentences about Manchester.

A	B
Manchester airport	one of the oldest.
We find museums,	inhabitants in Manchester.
It's 300 km	the largest cities, 2nd after London.
Manchester is	is one of the most important airports in Great Britain.
It's one of	a university and a cathedral there.
It's also	in the North West of England.
There are 2,700,000	from London.

READ

LONDON



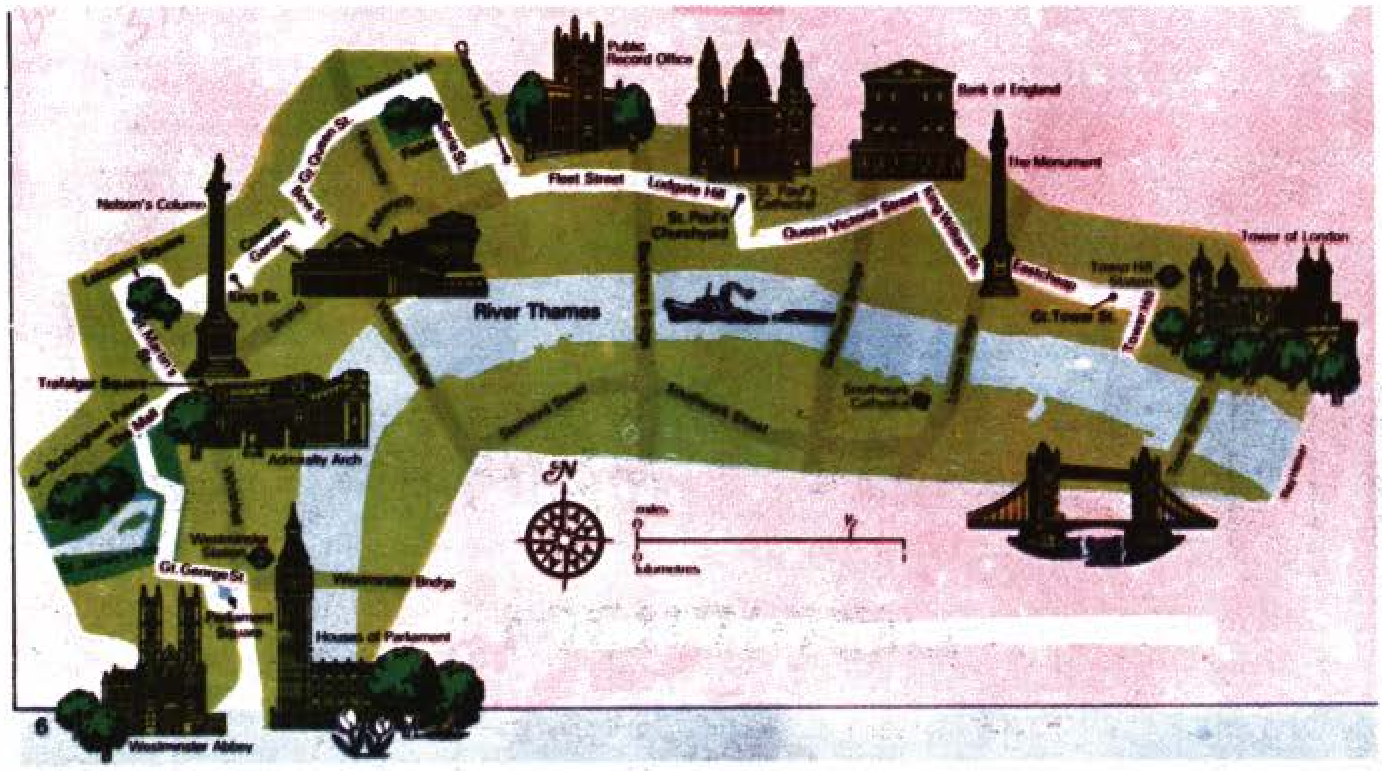
London is the capital of Great Britain. It is one of the greatest cities in the world. It is an important business and financial centre. It is an intellectual centre, too.

Everywhere in London, there are open spaces : Hyde Park and Regent Park are the largest.

The City is the oldest part of London. It stretches from Fleet Street to the Tower on the North Bank of the Thames. It is the main business centre of Britain.

The West End lies between Fleet Street and Hyde Park. It is a residential district. It contains the most expensive hotels and restaurants. We find the most fashionable shops there. There are many places of interest such as Big Ben in the Clock Tower, Buckingham Palace, the principal London Residence of the Queen, museums, galleries and the University of London.

The East End includes large industrial areas and the port of London. It is the second largest port in the world.



Now, discover the flower of London.

St Paul's Cathedral



The second largest Christian Church in the world after St Peter's in Rome. Its dome is 120 m high. Famous for its whispering gallery.

The Post Office Tower



The tallest building in the capital and in Britain. It is 187 m high.

The British Museum



One of the greatest libraries in the world. It contains rare books and fabulous collections, old drawings, prints ...
There are Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities.

The Tower of London



The most famous historic building in London. There are still traces of the Roman Wall. The principal attraction is the Crown Jewels.

The National Gallery



The most important art gallery in London.
It contains a rich collection of famous paintings.

The London bobby



You want to know the time or the way to the station : ask a bobby. You'll never forget his humour and patience.

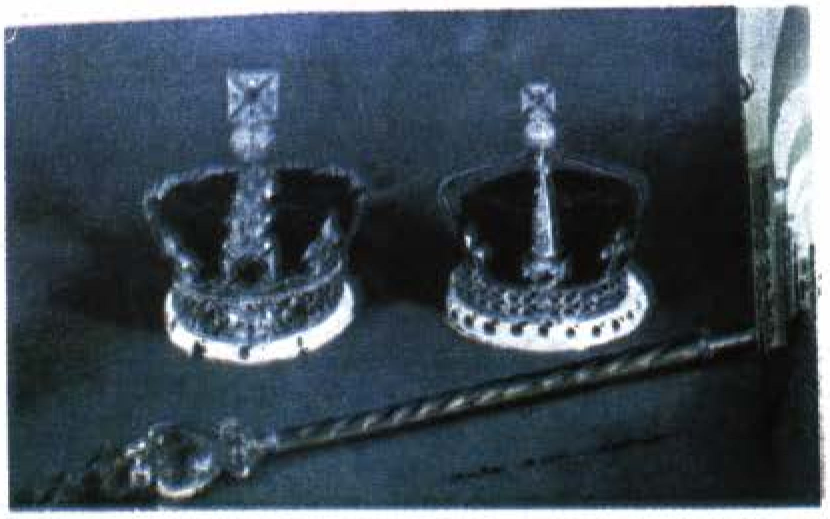
Bobbies are the most friendly policemen in the world.

UNDERSTAND

Activity one

Where do you find them ? Match the pairs and make sentences like this : Big Ben is in the Clock Tower.

— Big Ben	The Clock Tower
— The Crown Jewels	The East End
— Buckingham Palace	The West End
— The Whispering Gallery	The Tower
— The port of London	St Paul's Cathedral



Activity two

Some words and phrases in the text show that London is a great city. Find them.

— the greatest
— the most famous
—
—

Activity three

Answer the questions.

- Did the Romans come to London ?
- Is St Paul's Cathedral bigger than St Peter's ?
- What is the highest building in London ?
- Where do people find the most fashionable shops ?
- Why do visitors like the bobbies ?

Activity four

Change the underlined words and write a similar paragraph about London using words from the text.

London is a great town. The city stretches from Fleet Street to the Tower. It is the main business centre of Britain. The West End is a residential district. The East End is an industrial area. It includes the port of London.

WRITE

country	situation	area (sq km)	population	capital	main product
Tunisia	Northern Africa	155,830	6,220,000	Tunis	olives
Brazil	South America	8,512,000	123,000,000	Brasilia	coffee
India	South West Asia	3,268,000	663,000,000	New Delhi	tea

1) Look at the chart and write a paragraph about Brazil or India.

Here is an example.

Tunisia is in Northern Africa. It is 155,830 square kilometres. It has got a population of 6,220,000 inhabitants. Its capital is Tunis. One of the main products of this country is olives.

2) Write a similar paragraph about Algeria.

DO YOU KNOW THAT...

... the highest mountain in the world is the Everest ? (8,847 m).

... the largest desert in the world is the Sahara ? (8,400,000 sq km)

... the most beautiful waterfalls in the world are the Niagara Falls ?

... the biggest hotel is the Rossiya in Moscow ? (3,200 rooms)

... the largest palace in the world is Windsor Castle ? (567 m × 162 m)

RIDDLE

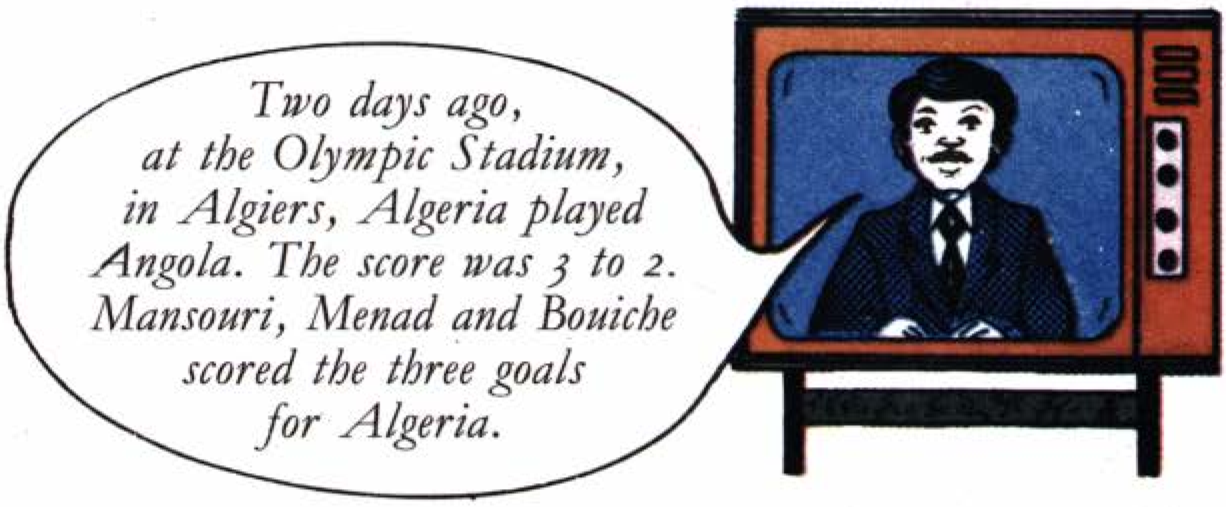
In what month do women talk least ?
In February because it's the shortest month.



UNIT 4

It started many years ago





COMMUNICATE

Mrs. Wilson : Betty, there's a call for you. It's Rafik.
Betty : Oh great ! Hello Rafik.
Rafik : Hello Betty. I called you a week ago but you weren't in.
Betty : That's right. Steve took me to Manchester.
Rafik : Really ?
Betty : Yes. There was a big match.
Rafik : Oh yes. Manchester United played Liverpool. The score was 2 goals for Manchester and 1 for Liverpool. Brian Robson and Mark Hugues were fantastic.





Betty : But Rafik, how do you know ?
Rafik : Football is my favourite sport. I never miss the sports programme on Radio Algiers.
Betty : Oh you !

CONSOLIDATE

Activity one

date	teams	stadium	winner	score
February 1984	Algeria / Manchester United			0 - 0
February 1985	Algeria / Juventus	Olympic Stadium	Algeria	3 - 2
March 1985	Algeria Mauritania		Algeria	4 - 0

Look at the chart and write two paragraphs about Juventus / Algeria and Mauritania / Algeria.

Three years ago, Algeria played Manchester United. The match took place at the Olympic Stadium in Algiers. The score was a draw nil all (0 - 0).

Activity two

Ask questions on the underlined words.

Ten days ago, Algeria played Tunisia. The match started at 3 o'clock. At five past three Mansouri scored the first goal for Algeria. Bencheikh scored the second one two minutes later. He was fantastic. At the end of the first half, the score was **2 - 0.**

Activity three

China and football

We are in 1985. Look at the chart below and write questions and answers like this :

- How long ago did China play its first football match ?
- China played its first football match 61 years ago.

date	event
1924	- play its first match
1931	- become a member of the FIFA
1936	- participate for the first time in the Olympic Games
1979	- join the FIFA again
1981	- participate in the World Cup for the first time

Activity four

Write the verbs between brackets in the correct form.

The Olympic Games (be) international games for amateurs. They (start) in Greece centuries ago. They (take) place every four years. In 1892, Pierre de Coubertin (think over) the modern Olympic Games. Two years later, the Olympic Congress (set up) the games again.

Athens (organize) the first games in 1896. Thirteen nations only (take part). After that, the games (become) more and more important. In 1868, for example, 5,400 competitors (represent) 112 nations.

READ

The history of football



Mrs. Salem : Hello pupils. Is your article ready ?

pupils : Yes, madam.

Mrs. Salem : Fine. Are there any volunteers to come up to the board ?

Rafik : Yes, madam.

Mrs. Salem : All right, Rafik. What did your group write about ?

Rafik : The history of football. All of us are fond of this game.

Mrs. Salem : Let's start then.

Rafik :

Football is a very popular game.

It started in England. A long time ago, in 1848, a group of students in Cambridge thought over this game. They gathered in Trinity College, in Cambridge University and they started to write the rules of their favourite game. They set up the « Cambridge Rules ».

Fifteen years later, on October 26th, 1863 at the Freemasons Tavern in London, some gentlemen founded the Football Association They modified the Cambridge Rules and they gave the rules of the game their final aspect.

The chronological progress of football was spectacular : in 1871, the first Championship took place in England. Just then, on the 30th of November 1872, they played the first international match in Glasgow. Scotland played England. The score was a draw nil all (0-0).

Here are some important dates in the history of football.

1882 - Elaboration of the International Code of Football, in Manchester, England. (called the International Board)

1885 - Football became a profession.

1888 - Creation of the Football League and organization of the first professional championship.

1904 - Foundation of the FIFA in Paris.(Federation of International Football Association).

1930 - First World Cup in Montevideo, Uruguay.

The World Cup

● Host nation
★ Winner

countries	1930	1934	1938	1950	1954	1958	1962	1966	1970	1974	1978	1982
Brazil				●		★	★		★			
Italy		● ★	★									★
West Germany					★					● ★		
Mexico									●			
Argentina											● ★	
France			●									
Uruguay	● ★			★								
England								● ★				
Switzerland					●							
Chile							●					
Sweden						●						
Spain												●

Mrs. Salem : This report is very interesting, Rafik. Thank you very much.

UNDERSTAND

Activity one

True or false ?

1) Trinity College is in Cambridge University.
2) A group of students founded the Football Association.
3) Later, some gentlemen met at the ' Freemasons Tavern, in London.
4) They set up the Cambridge Rules.
5) The first Championship took place in 1872.
6) The first international match was between Scotland and England.
7) All the footballers were still amateurs in 1888.
8) The first World Cup took place in South America.

Activity two

Replace the underlined verb by its equivalent : created / began / established / met.

— Some students gathered in Trinity College.

— They started to write the Rules of the Game.

— They set up the Cambridge Rules.

— Some gentlemen founded the Football Association.

Activity three

Look at the chart on page 39 and answer these questions.

1) When did the first World Cup take place ?
2) Who organized it ?
3) Who won ?
4) How often did Brazil organize the World Cup ?
5) How long ago did England win the World Cup ?
6) How often did England win ?

WRITE

The teacher of English asked her pupils to tell the most memorable day of their lives.

Rafik wrote about June 16th 1982. What happened ?

The 12th World Cup : Algeria / West Germany.

Introduction

— date
— football teams
— place
— score

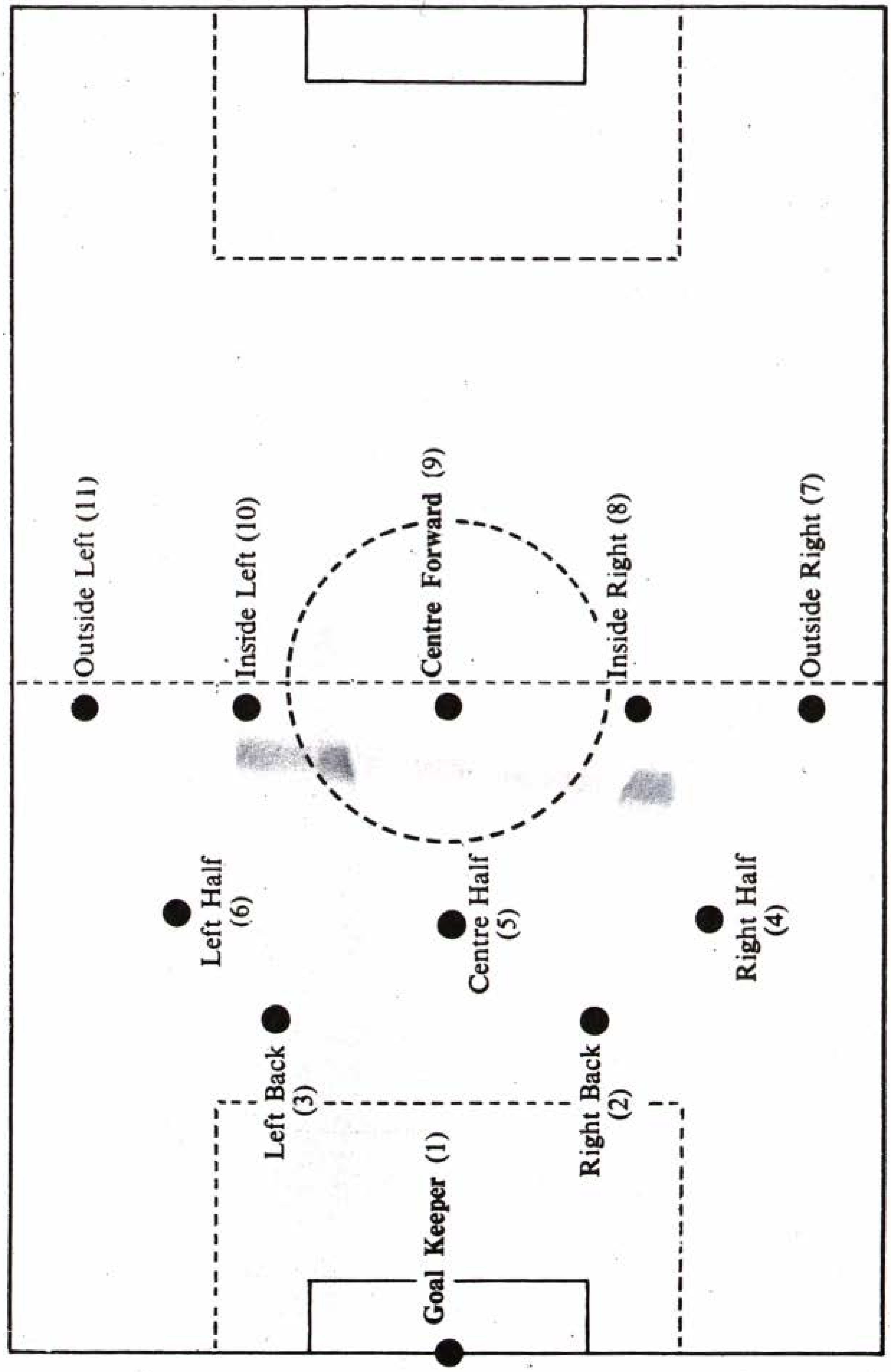
Body

— workers
— teachers and pupils
— streets
— home
— match
— people's reactions

Conclusion

– feelings

A football team on the field



The World Cup final : Match the countries with the cities.

— Brazil	Montevideo
— Italy	Bern
— West Germany	Madrid
— Mexiço	London
— Argentina	Stockholm
— France	Santiago of Chile
— Uruguay	Rio de Janeiro
— England	Mexico
— Switzerland	Rome
— Chile	Paris
— Sweden	Buenos Aires
— Spain	Munich





RELAX 1

THE MAGICIAN'S GAME

Add a letter to these words and you'll get other words.

ear - hear or pear	
old	ice
ill	art
rain	each
oil	eat

POEM



I saw, I saw, I saw
A lion at the zoo.
I saw, I saw, I saw
A baby tiger, too.
I saw, I saw, I saw
A great big kangaroo.
I saw, I saw, I saw
I saw them at the zoo.

Clive Samson

GUESSING GAME

Have you noticed this pannel in Algiers ?



Algiers is twinned with Tunis, Marseilles, Moscow, Prague and Sofia.

Why do we twin towns ?
Is it because of

— the population ?
— the climate ?
— the religion ?
— the cultural events ?
— the opening on the sea ?
— the products ?

Hurt your head ! ... or ... ask around you !

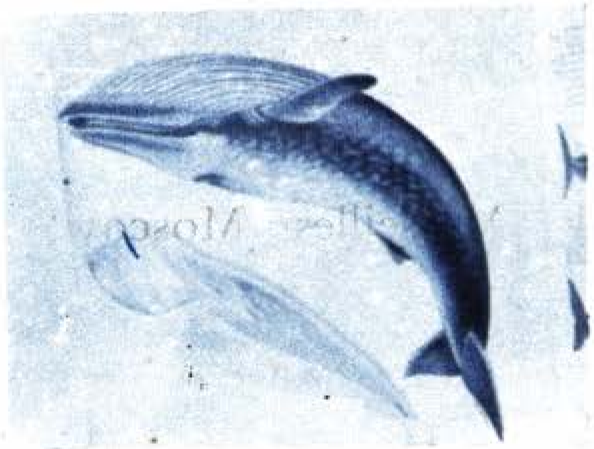
THE MAGICIAN'S GAME

Change the first letter, then you will get another word. Start like this :

NEED
— EED
— EED
— EED
— EED

INFORMATION GAME

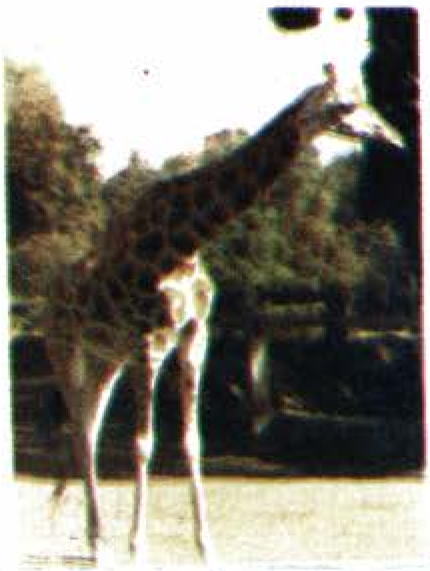
Do you know that ...



... the largest animal in the world is the blue whale ? It is about 36 metres long and weighs about 150 tons.



... the longest animal in the world is jelly fish (Cyanea Artica) ? Its tentacles are 36.6 metres long.
When it stretches them out it is about 74.7 metres long.



... the highest animal is the giraffe of Kenya ?
It is 5.9 metres tall.



... the fastest animal is the pronghorn antelope ?
It can reach a speed of 85 kph and can keep it for 1000 metres.

... the largest lake in the world is Lake Superior in North America ? It covers 82.350 sq km.

... the largest country in the world is the USSR ? It has a total area of 22,402,000 sq km.

... the largest ocean is the Pacific ? It is twice as large as the Atlantic. It is 165,000,000 sq km. It covers 46% of the total area of all the oceans.

... the largest planet is Jupiter ? It is 141,730 km in diameter.

... the country with the largest population is China ? The Chinese represent 20% of the world's population.

RECOGNITION GAME

Who says what ?

Match the pairs.

Be careful
Look in the driving mirror
Now overtake.

Go along this street
to the crossroad, then
turn right.

Add some sugar
and some milk. Stir slowly.
Don't let it boil.

Adjust your seat.
Check the instruments.
Don't call the tower yet.

Get relaxed.
Don't forget ! You must
take this three times
a day.

— a cookery teacher
— a nurse
— a driving instructor
— a plane instructor
— a policeman

INFORMATION GAME

How many years ago did it happen ?



— When did Algeria get its independence ?
It got it ——— years ago.



— When did the First International Fair of Algiers take place ?



— When was the Bridge Djorf Torba completed ?



— When did the 2nd All Africa Trade Fair take place in Algeria ?



— When did this earthquake happen ?



— When did the Mediterranean Games take place in Algeria ?

JOKES

'This match won't light'.
'That's funny. It did two minutes ago'.

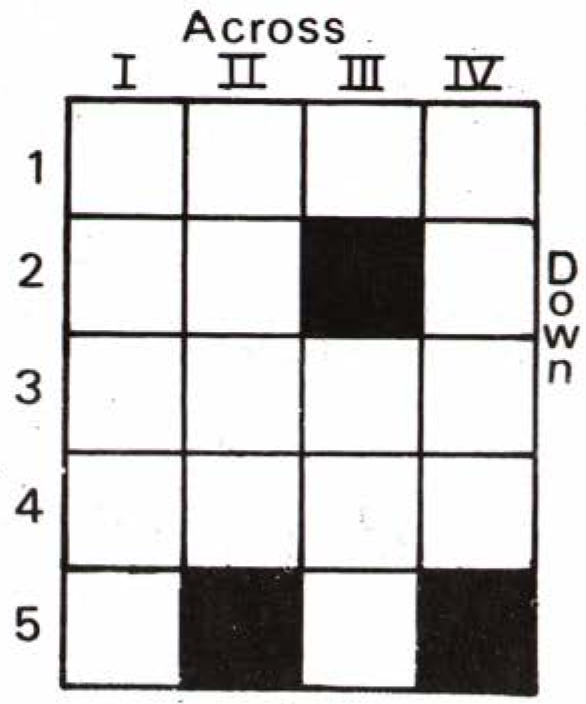
A teacher to her pupils :'You must make sure that your pet is clean. You must feed it properly. You mustn't let it go near the main road. You must never kiss a cat or a dog.

'That is right, miss', said a little boy called Harry. 'One day, my aunt Alice kissed her dog !

'And what happened ?' asked the teacher .

'It died !'

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



across :

1. To develop
2. Head of II down
3. Parts of the body
4. A place for sitting

down :

I. Eaten by sheep and cows.
II. Unusual
III. Month
IV. Direction

POEM

What is pink ?

What is pink ? A rose is pink.
By a fountain's brink.
What is red ? A poppy's red
In its barley bed.
What is blue ? The sky is blue
Where the clouds float through.
What is white ? A swan is white
Sailing in the light.
What is yellow ? Pears are yellow
Rich and ripe and mellow.
What is green ? The grass is green,
With small flowers between.
What is violet ? Clouds are violet
In the summer twilight.
What is orange ? Why, an orange,
Just an orange !

Christina. G. Rossetti.

GUESSING GAME

Riddles

— What goes from one side of a river to the other without moving ?

— Why is the letter U the happiest letter ?

— What grows larger the more you take from it ?

PHONETICS

Cross out the word which has a different sound.

now	paper	white
know	let	wait
loud	late	rice
town	sail	like

PRONUNCIATION

Read these words loudly.

after,difficult, before.
heavy, five, have.
cloth, earth, mouth.
mother, leather, with.
slow, small, soon.
patient, station, ocean.
division.

hole, house, how.
best, between, black.
holiday, idea, lady.
game, girl, glass.
walking, ask, drink.
teach, watch, March.
village, just, gentleman.

PROVERB

The longest day must have its end.

UNIT 5

It is made in Algeria.



The fashion show

... And now, here is a traditional evening dress. It's made of velvet and embroidered in gold thread. It's made in Constantine.

COMMUNICATE



Jane : Your carpet is nice, Kate.
Kate : Oh yes. I like it.
Jane : Where did you buy it ?
Kate : I didn't buy it. It's a present from Rafik's parents.
Jane : Is it made of wool ?
Kate : Yes, it's made of wool and camel's hair.
Jane : Camel's hair ! That's fantastic !

CONSOLIDATE

Activity one

Write sentences like this :

This kilt is made of wool. It is made in Scotland.



1)



2)



3)

items	material	place
1) a kilt	wool	Scotland
2) a cattan	velvet	Syria
3) a burnous	camel's hair	Algeria
4) a sari	silk	India
5) a kimono	cotton	Japan



4)



5)

Activity two

Look at these labels and write a paragraph like this :

This necklace is made of silver, coral and enamel. It is 44 centimetres long. It is made in Beni Yenni. It costs 800 DA.



Item : necklace
Material : silver / coral / enamel
Length : 44 cm
Price : 800 DA
Town : Beni Yenni



Item : earrings
Material : gold / pearls
Shape : semi-circular
Price : 1400 DA
Town : Constantine



Item : pendant
Material : leather / cowries
Shape : triangular
Price : 60 DA
Town : Adrar

Activity three

There's an object in this box. Guess what it is. Find the questions.

Pupils : .... ?
Teacher : No, it is not used for decorating.

Pupils : .... ?
Teacher : No, it is not used for cooking.

Pupils : .... ?
Teacher : Oh yes. It is very often used at home.

Pupils : .... ?
Teacher : No, it is not made of glass.

Pupils : .... ?
Teacher : Yes, it is made of metal.

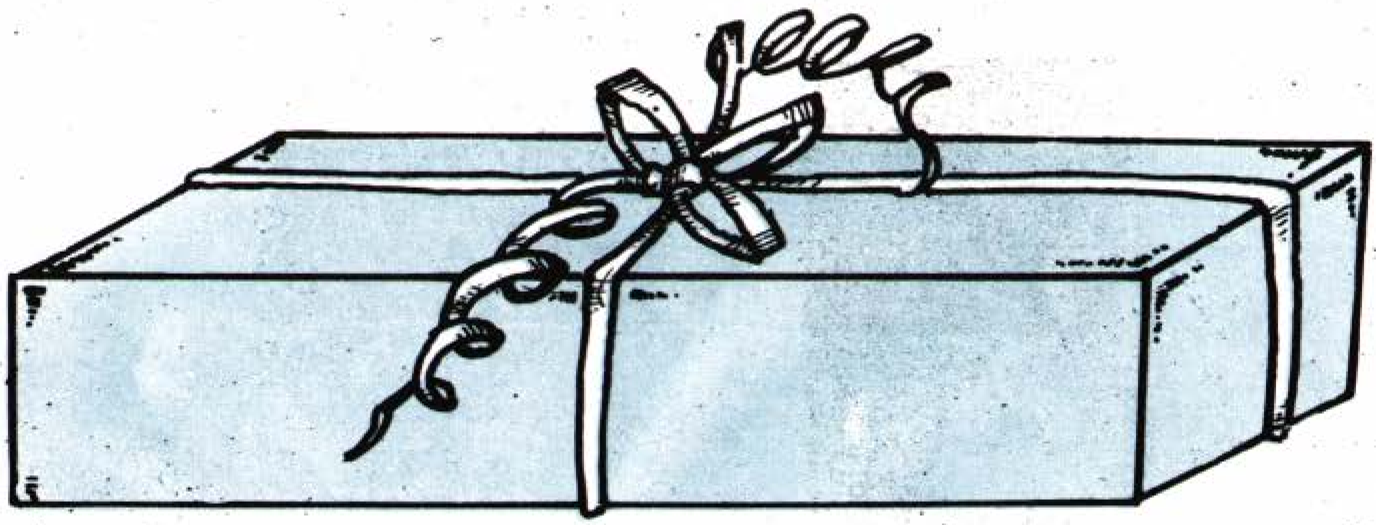
Pupils : .... ?
Teacher : Yes, copper. You are right.

Pupils : .... ?
Teacher : Yes, it is rectangular.

Pupils : .... ?
Teacher : Yes, it has got two handles.

Pupils : .... ?
Teacher : Yes, it is used for carrying things.

Pupils : It's a tray, then.
Teacher : You are right. You've got it.



Activity four

a) What are they made of ?

Sort out the material and put it in the right column.

cowries / velvet / copper / enamel / wool / camel's hair / metal / coral / cotton / silver / silk / gold / leather / pearls.

jewels	**clothes**	**carpets**
cowries	wool	wool

b) Write sentences like this :

Wool is used for making clothes and carpets.



READ

Pottery



Mrs. Salem	: Good morning, pupils.
Pupils	: Good morning, madam.
Mrs. Salem	: Oh ! Your classroom is nice. When did you decorate it ?
Rafik	: Two days ago, madam. Our teacher of art helped us to select the pictures. Then we had a talk about handicraft in Algeria.
Mrs. Salem	: Splendid ! But tell me, why did you choose pottery ?
Ahmed	: Because it is one of the most ancient arts.
Mrs. Salem	: Really ? I didn't know that.
Rafik	: Oh yes, madam. There are different kinds of potteries : some are used for cooking, some for decorating and others for storing food.

Rafik : Look at this jar.



It has got a short neck and a big belly with a handle on each side. It is decorated with lozenges, curved lines, broken lines and triangles. It is the most common decoration in the Djurdjura. This jar is used for keeping water. In summer it is nice to drink out of a jar. The water is so cool and so tasty !

Mrs. Salem : That's true, Rafik. And how about this one ?



Ahmed : It is not a jar, madam. It is a jug.

Ahmed : It is from Djemila. It is used for collecting milk. It has got two handles and a thick spout on one side.

Mrs. Salem : I like the way it is decorated.

Zaki : Oh, yes ! These triangles symbolize the four seasons.

Rafik And now, look at this plate, madam. It is decorated with birds, fish and ...



Ahmed : Of course, it is from Jijel and Jijel is by the sea.

Mrs. Salem : That's very interesting, boys ! But how about ' ikufan ' ?

Pupils : ' Ikufan ' ?



Mrs. Salem : Yes, They are very big jars made of clay and straw. They are about two metres high and one metre in diameter. They are fixed in the floor.

Ahmed : What are they used for, madam ?

Mrs. Salem : A long time ago, people used them for storing figs and cereals for the winter. These potteries are unbaked. They are still seen in some old houses in the Djurdjura.

Rafik : How did they take the food out of them ?

Mrs. Salem : From an opening in the belly.

Pupils : That's very clever.

Mrs. Salem : All this is very exciting. And now, how about a visit to Ryad El Feth ? We'll see some craftsmen at work.

Pupils : Hurray ! Fantastic !



UNDERSTAND

Activity one

Read the text and fill in this table :

pottery	origin	description	use
a jar	Djurdjura	- big belly - - -	for keeping water

Activity two

There are some wrong information in this paragraph. Read the text and correct them.

Two days ago, Mrs. Salem and her pupils decorated the staffroom with potteries. Then, they had a talk about handicraft in the world.

Mrs. Salem described the different objects. She didn't talk about "ikufan". Rafik gave her a lot of information about them.

Mrs. Salem and her pupils learnt a lot about pottery. Finally, she promised to invite some craftsmen.

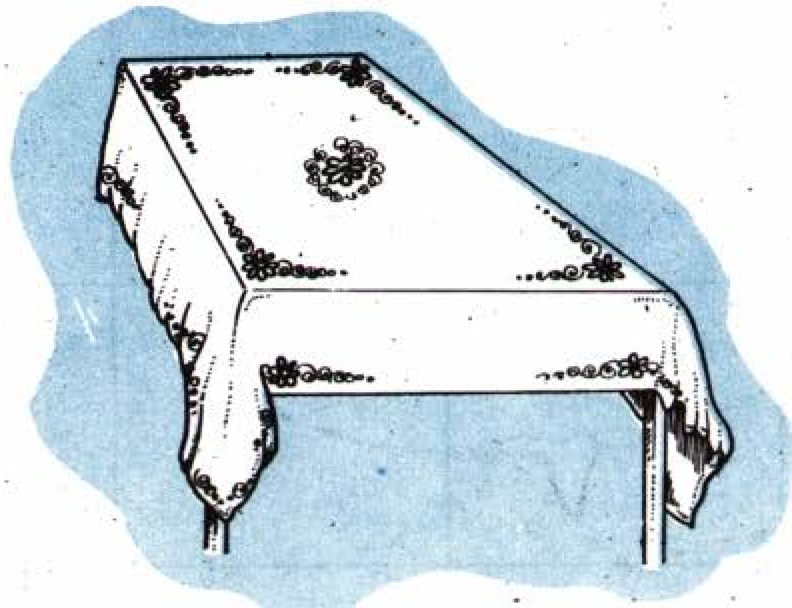
WRITE

There will be a handicraft exhibition in our school. Do you want to participate ?

Then
- a) choose your item
- b) draw it
- c) write the label
- d) describe it

Here is an example :

a) table cloth
b)



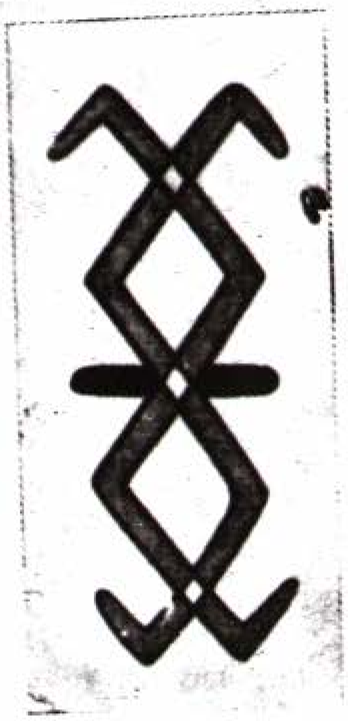
c) Label.

Item	: table cloth
Material	: cotton
Size	: 2 m × 1,50 m
Colour	: white
Design	: flowers
Pupil	: Meriem Mansouri

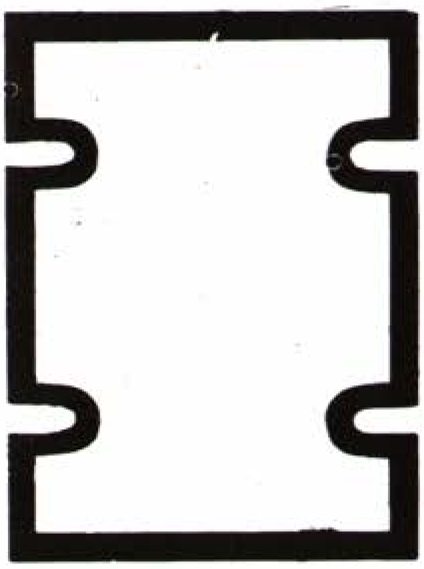
d) Description

This white table cloth is 2 m long and 1,50 m wide. It is made of cotton and it is decorated with flowers. Meriem Mansouri embroidered it.

Symbols used in pottery (Maatkas)



The lozenge symbolizes the bird and the young lady.



This figure symbolizes the house.



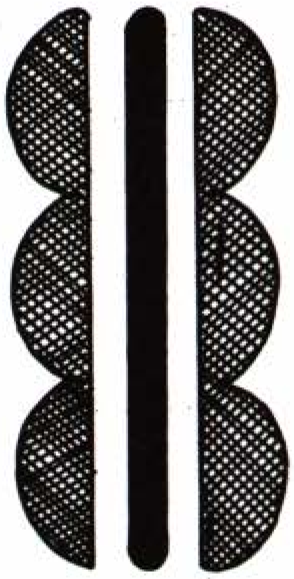
This figure symbolizes the legs of a chicken.



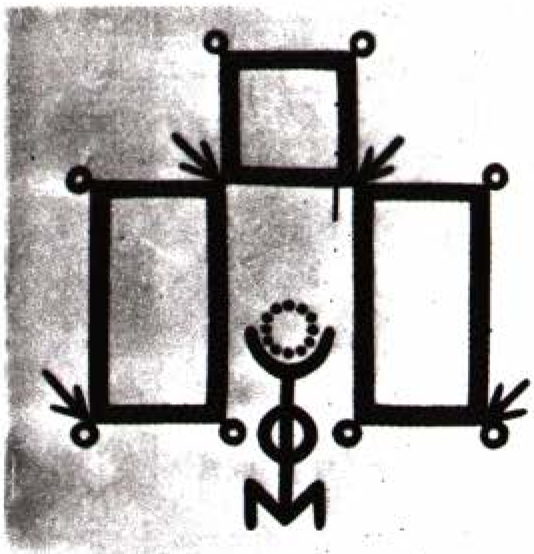
This figure symbolizes the bee.



This figure symbolizes the spider.



This figure symbolizes the snake.



This figure symbolizes the door and the key. Here, the door is open.

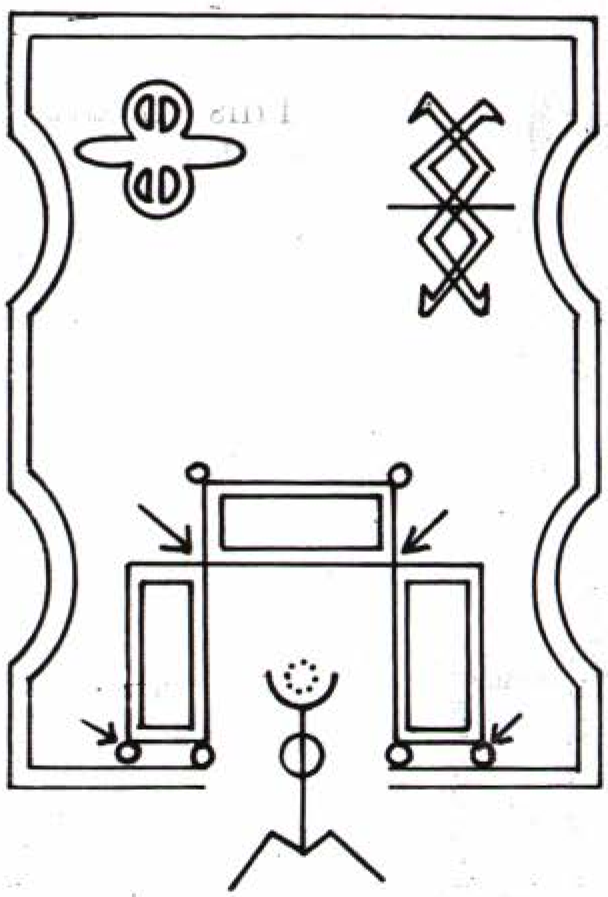


This figure symbolizes the earth and corn.

GAME

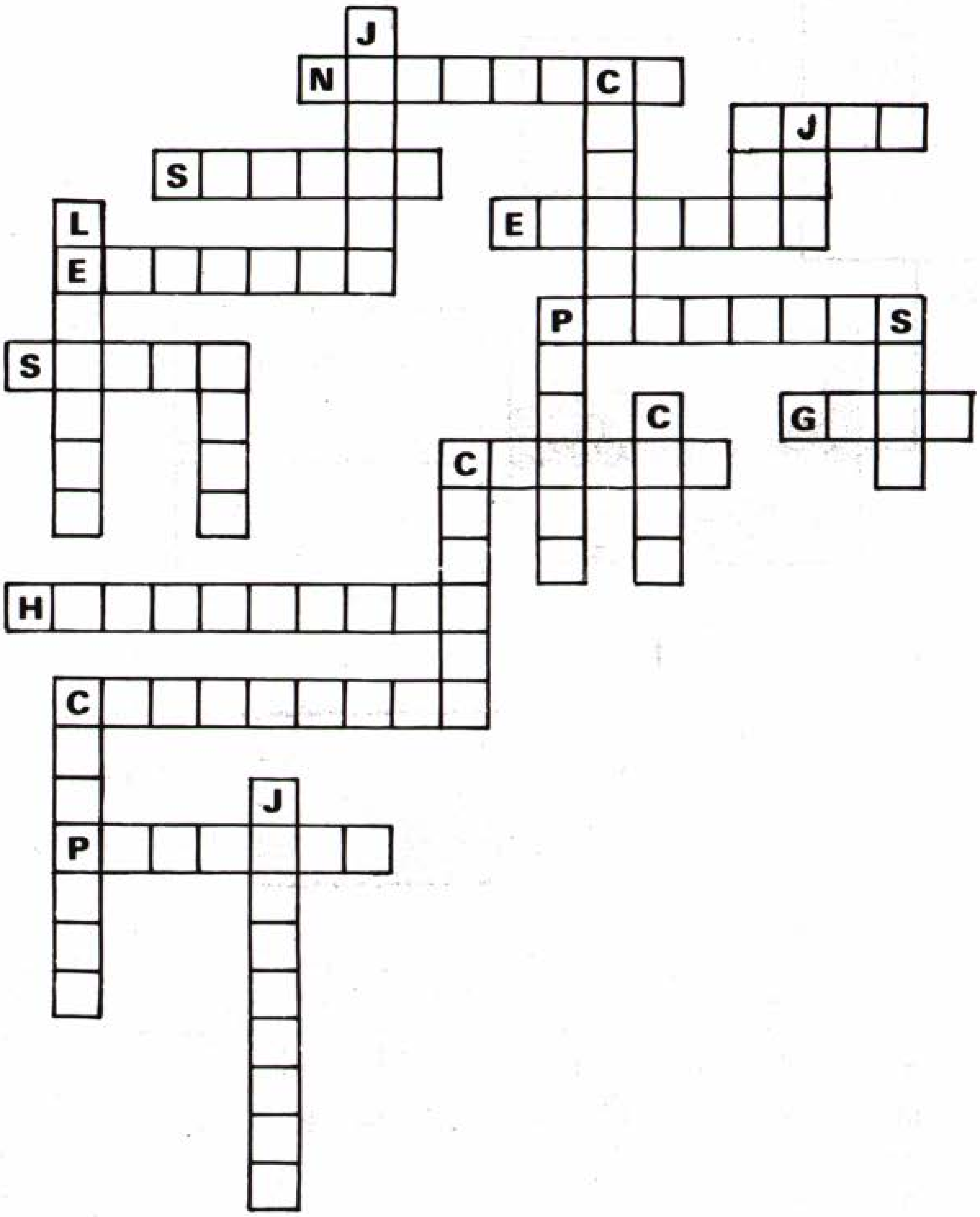
a) Decode this message.

b) Make your own messages.



CROSSWORD

How many words did you learn in this unit ?
Find them.



UNIT 6

First, they are sorted out.....

How paper is m



Trees

are cut down



Wood

is chopped into small pieces

is cooked with chemicals



Pulp

is pressed



Paper

First, trees are cut down. Then, the wood is chopped into small pieces. After that, it is cooked with chemicals and made into pulp.

Finally, the pulp is pressed through rollers and made into paper.

CONSOLIDATE

Activity one

What is the process ? Order the sentences.

— Tea is made from its leaves. The plants grow in India, China and Sri Lanka.
— After that, they are packed in cases.
— Then, they are dried and sorted.
— Finally, the tea is exported.
— First, the leaves are picked.

Activity two

How a pottery is made.

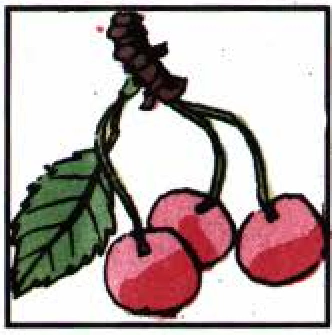


Give the correct form of the verbs.

First, a large piece of clay (mould). Then, it (put) on the potter's wheel. The wheel (work) with the potter's feet and the pottery (shape) with the potter's hands. After that, it (dry) in the sun. Later, the pottery (decorate).

Finally, it (bake) in an oven.

Activity three · How cherries are preserved.



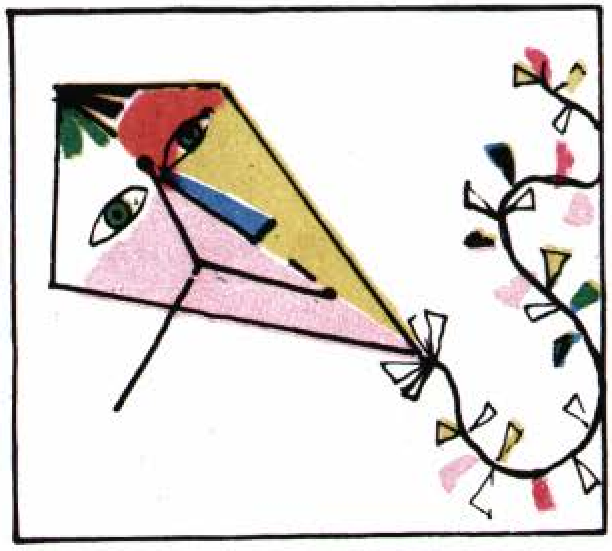
→ sort out → wash → put into pots → heat → seal → store ↓



Look at the diagram and write the different steps of the process. Use sequencers.

Activity four

How to make a kite.



— Form a cross with two sticks.
— Nail them together.
— Stretch a string round the four tips of the sticks.
— Cover the frame with a thin paper.
— Prepare the tail.
— Fix another string to the bottom of the kite.
— Knot small pieces of paper into the string.

Now, your kite is ready to fly.

Rewrite the steps in the following way :

How a kite is made : First, a cross is formed with two sticks. Then, ...

READ

Madame Tussaud's



Madame Tussaud's is a famous museum in London. The wax figures of well-known persons are exhibited there and millions of visitors all over the world come to see them. Madame Tussaud constructed the first ones one hundred and eighty years ago.

Who was Madame Tussaud ?

Her name was Marie Grosholtz. She was born in Bern, Switzerland in 1760. She lived there until she was six. Then, she left for Paris. There, Doctor Philippe Curtius taught her how to make wax figures. Soon, she became cleverer than him at this art.

At the age of twenty-two, she was already famous : Benjamin Franklin posed for her.

At the age of thirty-four, she married a French engineer, François Tussaud. They ran a museum together but later, Marie took her collection to London, and in 1802, she started an exhibition with thirty wax figures.

She toured around England until 1835 and at the age of seventy-four, she settled her business in Baker Street in London.

When she was eighty-one, she retired and her sons took over the business.



How the models are made.

It takes months and costs £ 4,000 to make a model. There is a lot of discussion in the office before each one is selected for construction. After the decision, the people are approached and they are asked to pose. Then, the sculptor needs to see, talk to and measure the subject.



First, a metal frame is constructed. This is the basis of the figure. Then, the complete figure is modelled in clay. Next, the head is removed from the body and a plaster mould is made from it. Wax is poured into the mould. When it hardens, the mould is removed. After that, the wax head is warmed and each hair is inserted with a needle. The hair (real human hair) is later washed and styled.

Finally, the face, the hands and the other parts of the body are painted.

The finished models look lifelike. They look just like the real persons. They are the same height, they have the same clothes. There is only one difference. They are not alive.

Only famous people become a Madame Tussaud's subject : politicians, kings, queens, famous sportsmen and sportswomen, artists, writers ...

Madame Tussaud still welcomes you in her museum at the top of the stairs but she will never talk to you.



UNDERSTAND

Activity one

What are the first steps in the construction of the wax figures. Fill in the gaps.

First, the artists .... , then they .... the people. After that, they .... them. Finally, they .... them to ....

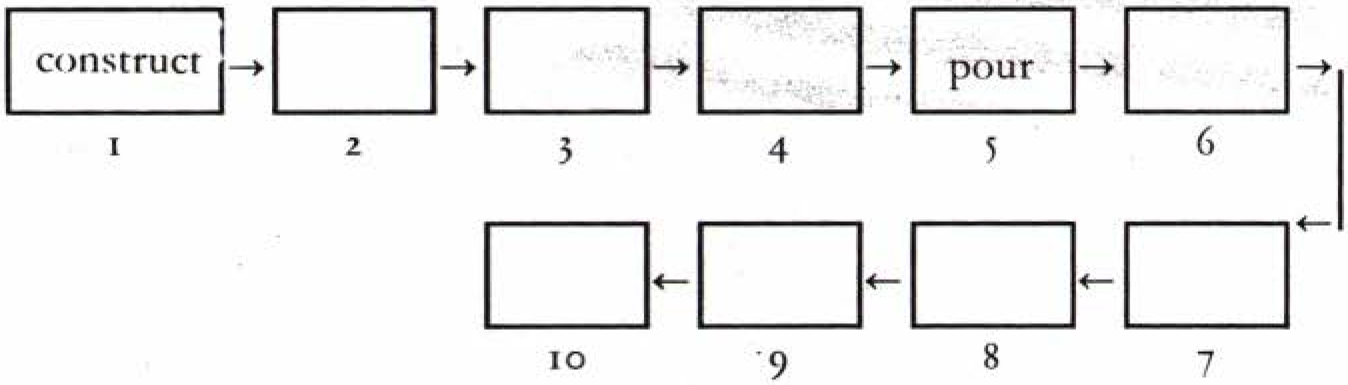
Activity two

What does the artist need to construct a wax figure ? Complete these columns.

Material	Tools
— clay	— metal frame
—	—
—	—
—	

Activity three

Sort out the verbs used in the construction of a wax figure.



Activity four

Answer these questions.

— How old was Marie Grosholtz when she left Switzerland ?

— Who taught her the construction of wax figures ?

— Did she succeed ?

— What did she do at the age of 34 ?

— What happened in 1802 ?

— What did Madame Tussaud do at the age of 74 ?

— Who ran the business when she was 81 ?



WRITE

1) Here are some notes. One of them illustrates the main idea. Which one is it ?

Order the other notes in a logical process.

— Boil water.
— Pour tea into a glass.
— Add sugar and mint.
— Rinse tea in hot water.
— Pour boiling water into the pot.
— How to make mint tea.
— Rinse mint in cold water.
— Use the following ingredients : water, tea, sugar and mint.

2) Now, write the recipe beginning like this :

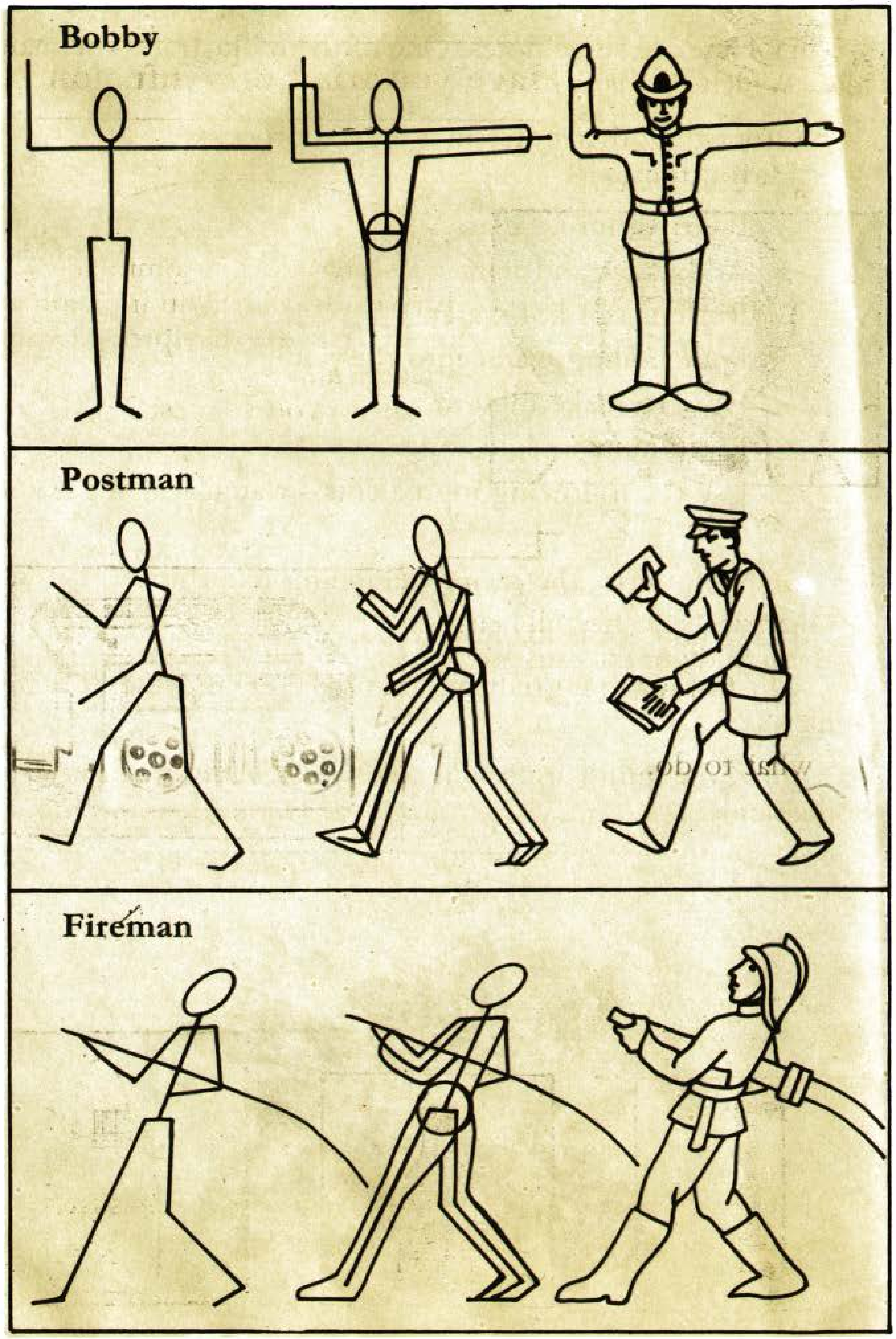
How mint tea is made.

The following ingredients are used : sugar, water, tea and mint.

First, the mint is rinsed in cold water, After that, water is boiled and ....
....
....



How to draw people in uniform

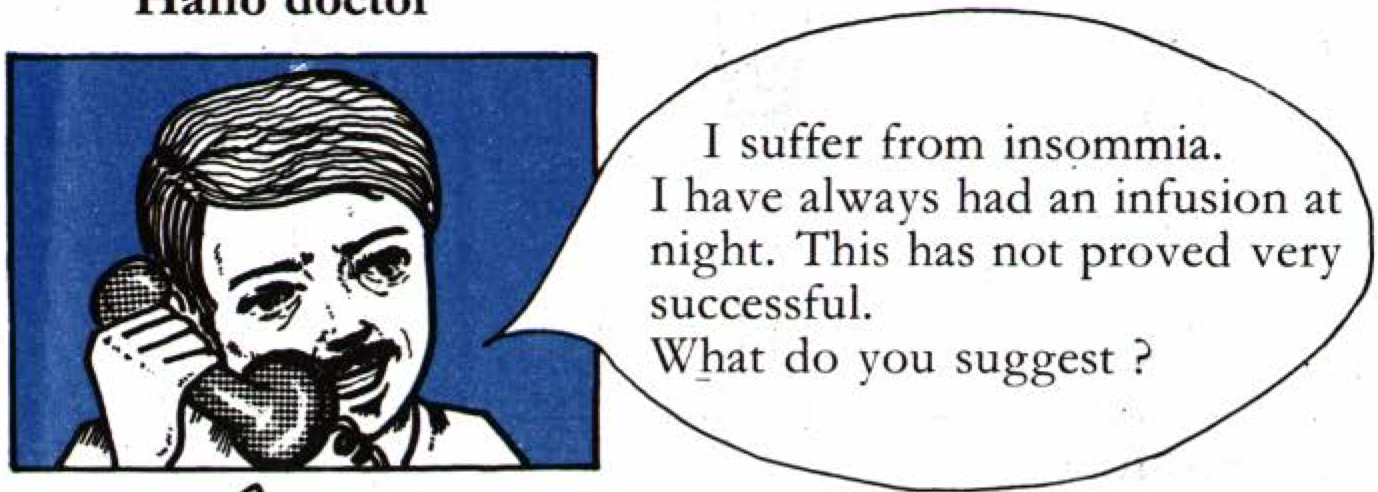


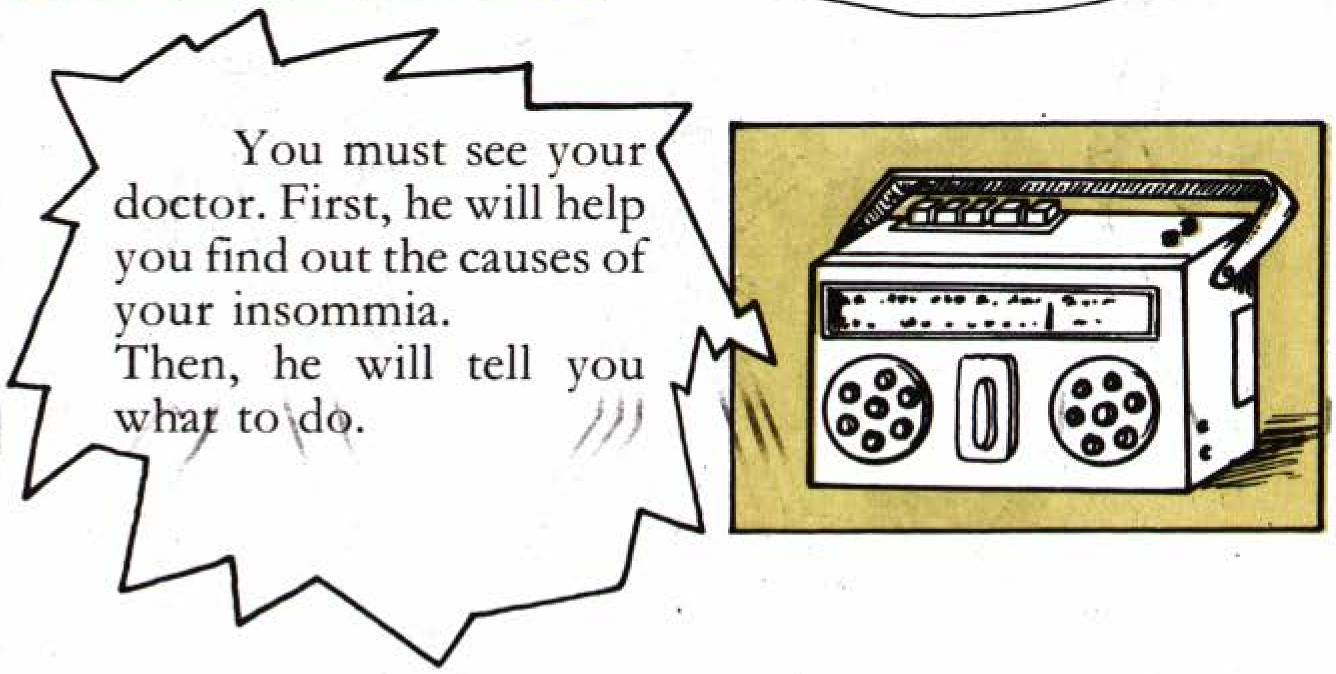


UNIT 7

Have you tried this infusion ?

Hallo doctor





COMMUNICATE



tablets



syrup



nasal spray



injection



bandage



Rafik : You look pale Zaki and your eyes are red. Are you sick ?
Zaki : Yes. I've got a terrible headache.
Rafik : Have you seen the doctor yet ?
Zaki : Yes, I have.
Rafik : What has he prescribed ?
Zaki : Tablets, syrup and a nasal spray.
Rafik : Have you had them yet ?
Zaki : No, not yet.
Rafik : You must conform to the prescription, you know.

CONSOLIDATE

Activity one

Complete the conversation. Here are some words to help you : made / done / phoned / bought / left.

Samira : Zaki, I've .... some cakes and I've .... a big pot of tea. I've .... them on the table in the living-room.
Zaki : Why have you .... all this ?
Samira : Ahmed and Rafik have .... They will come this afternoon.
Zaki : That's very kind of you.

Activity two

Here is a page from Mr. Wilson's diary. Write sentences like this :

Dr. Wilson has already visited Mrs. Jones at home but he has not phoned Peter yet.

- give a lecture in Room 21 ✓
- have a meeting with colleagues ✗
- Write the medical report ✓
- See Betty's teachers ✗
- examine some patients at the hospital ✓
- buy theatre tickets ✗
- visit Mrs. Jones at home ✓
- phone Peter ✗

Activity three

Find the correct from of the verbs in smina's letter.

January 9 th.

Dear Doctor,

I am 30 years old and I never (take) any exercise. I already (try) to run 2 kilometres but my heart hurts. Some friends already (tell) me to go on a diet. I (not start) yet.
Will you give me some advice?

Yours faithfully,
Smina

Activity four

At the doctor's.

Find the doctor's questions.

Doctor : Now, what's wrong with you, sir ?
Patient : I've got a terrible pain in my stomach.
Doctor : ....
Patient : No, I haven't had it before.

Doctor : .... ?

Patient : Fish.

Doctor : .... ?

Patient : No, I haven't taken any yet.

Doctor : All right. Let me examine you, now.

Activity five

Read this conversation between Ahmed and Rafik.

Ahmed : You've got very nice teeth : no decay, no plaque. Wonderful ! Any secrets ?

Rafik : Yes ! I've always cleaned my teeth three times a day. I have never eaten many sweeties.

Look at the table below and write Rafik's secrets.

always	never
- clean my teeth three times a day	- eat many sweeties
- choose a hard tooth-brush	- have hot and cold drinks at the same time
- visit the dentist for a check up	- crack nuts with my teeth

READ

The secret of a long life

Stress is one of the main dangers of modern life. We always feel tense and irritable. It is very difficult to relax, to take it easy.

Headaches, stomachaches -aches and many mortal diseases are related to stress. However, we still meet people aged 90, 100 and even 120 ! Are there any secrets of a long life, then ? Very old people give several answers :



- I've always practised sports.
- I've always eaten fresh food.
- I've never smoked.
- I've never taken any medicines.
- I've always believed in phytotherapy.

But what is phytotherapy ?

It consists in using plants to cure and prevent some illnesses.

Phytotherapy goes back to the dim past. Hippocrates (c. 460 BC. 377 BC) the Father of Medicine described the curative power of more than 250 plants in his book, the Cornus Hippocraticum.

Ibn Sina (Avicenna) also wrote about medicinal plants in the Canon of Medicine.

Do you want to know more about phytotherapy ? Let's take an example :



Ginseng grows in some areas of the world. It prefers mountainous terrain. It rejects damp soil and stagnant water. The plant grows for 6 - 7 years before it reaches maturity. The roots are then harvested. Korea produces the best quality of ginseng.

Chinese doctors have prescribed ginseng for many illnesses : anaemia, nervous disorders, insomnia, diabetes, digestive complaints and rhumatism.

Recent inquiry has shown other properties of ginseng : it has no side effects. It combats mental and physical fatigues. It increases stamina and performance. It ensures longevity.

Prominent scientists all over the world (the USA, the USSR, Japan, Bulgaria, Germany, Sweden) have made studies and clinical trials of ginseng extracts.

Ginseng is given to the cosmonauts to combat stress. It strengthens the force of the heart beat and it stabilizes blood pressure.

A lot of plants, trees and flowers have got curative properties as well. Let's discover some of them. What do they combat ?



eucalyptus (leaves)
diabetes/asthma



orange - tree (leaves - flowers - bark)
nervous disorders / insomnia



pine (buds)
cough



poppy (flowers)
tonsillitis/ bronchitis/
insomnia



mint (leaves)
colic / cough



olive tree (leaves)
high blood pressure



artichoke (leaves
and stems) liver attack

Just like medicines some plants are effective and they sometimes have got side effects. So, be careful ! Here again, you must conform to the prescription !

UNDERSTAND

Activity one

What are the secrets of a long life ? Read the text and put a cross in the right box.

	Yes	No
practise sport	×	
smoke		
relax		
take it easy		
take medicines		
use medicinal plants		
eat fresh food		

Activity two

Write a paragraph about Hippocrates.

Hippocrates was a .... He was interested in .... He studied the .... He wrote a .... Its title was ....

Activity three

DESCRIPTIVE CARD

Name : GINSENG
Terrain : .... Conditions :.............
Country of cultivation :...............................
Period of growth :......................................
Effects : ....

Activity four

Set out your medical glossary. (Be careful to follow the alphabetical order.) Use abbreviations after each word : verb (v) ; noun (n) ; adjective (adj).

anaemia (n)
asthma (n)
....
....
....

WRITE

At home



What has happened to Zaki ? Read the two dialogues, then write a paragraph. Start like this :

This morning, Zaki has felt miserable. His art teacher has sent him home. ....
....
....
....

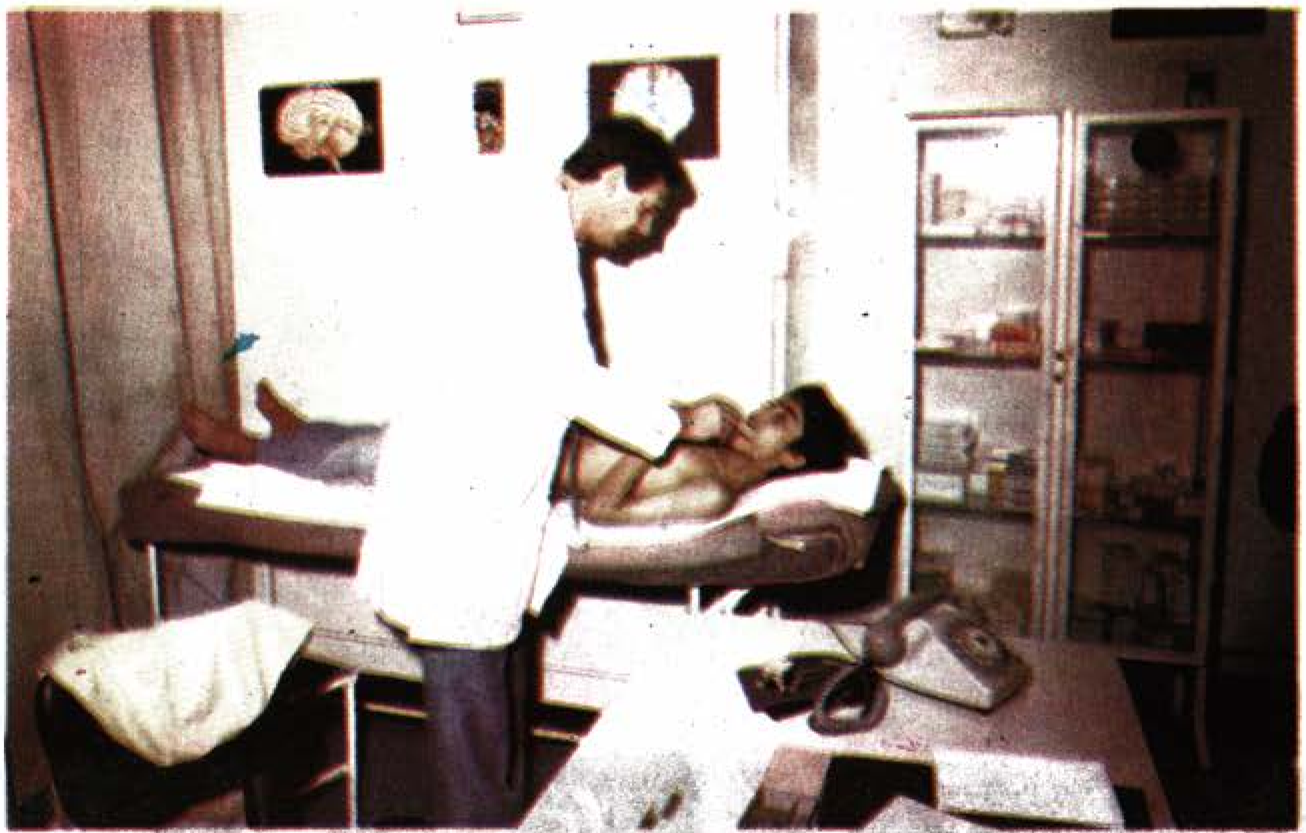
Mrs. Henni : What's the matter, Zaki ? Why have you come early ?

Zaki : I don't feel well and I'm very hot. My art teacher has sent me home.

Mrs. Henni : Get undressed and stay in bed. I'll bring you some hot milk. I'll take you to the doctor's tomorrow morning.

Zaki : All right, mum.

At the doctor's



Doctor : Now madam, what's wrong ?

Mrs. Henni : It's my son. He has a terrible headache. He has a temperature. He feels miserable.

Doctor : This way, my boy. Let me look at your tongue. You've got a sore throat. Lie in bed, keep warm and take your medicines three times a day, after meals. Drink a lot. Here's the prescription.

Mrs. Henni : Thank you, doctor.

Doctor : It's all right, madam. Good bye.

JOKES

Doctor	: You must take four teaspoonfuls of this medicine before every meal.
Small patient	: But we've only got three teaspoons !

Mum	: Joe, time for your medicine.
Joe	: I'll put the bath on.
Mum	: Why ?
Joe	: Because on the bottle it says : 'to be taken in water'.

As the doctor approached the school boy to give him an injection, the boy shouted.

' What's the matter ? ' said the doctor, ' I haven't touched you yet '.

' You're standing on my foot, ' answered the boy.



UNIT 8

You can apply for this job.

- Are you active ?
- Do you speak a foreign language ?
- Have you got any qualifications ?

If so, ONAFEX offers you a job for the International Fair in Algiers. Apply in writing or phone 76 31 00.

COMMUNICATE

Applicant : Hallo. Is that ONAFEX ?

Operator : Yes. Can I help you ?

Applicant : **Can you get me through to Mr. Rabah, please ?**

Operator : Hold on, sir.

Applicant : Good morning, sir. I've read your advert in the paper.

Mr. Rabah : That's fine. Have you got any qualifications ?

Applicant : I've got a commercial qualification and I can speak English.

Mr. Rabah : That's interesting. Can you come and see me tomorrow at 9 o'clock ?

Applicant : I'm sorry, sir. I can't be free at 9.

Mr. Rabah : Can you suggest a time, then ?
Applicant : ll o'clock will be all right.
Mr. Rabah : O.K. then.
Applicant : Good bye, sir.

CONSOLIDATE

Activity one

The ONAFEX boss has sorted out the application forms. Write sentences like this :

Miss Brahim Sabeha can type, so she can work with me in my office.

Miss Brahim Sabeha / type / work with me in my office.

Mrs. Madjed Fadila / speak English / meet our customers at the airport.

Mr. Moussa Karim / has got a driving licence / drive a car.

Mr. Hafid Mustapha / has got a technical qualification / repair the engines.

Activity two

You have found an advertisement about an international holiday camp. You want to join in the group. What are your abilities ?

Fill in the boxes with ticks, then write sentences like this :

I can cook but I can't drive a car.

cook	✓
drive	X
speak English	
speak German	
swim	
sing	
play a musical instrument	
give injections	
travel alone	

Activity three

Complete these questions. Use : can / is / shall / does / must / did.

.... our hotel far from the fair ?

.... we find shops in our hotel ?

.... we change our money there ?

.... the hotel accept cheques ?

.... we meet the delegations tomorrow ?

.... we take all the meals in the hotel ?

.... you see the travel agent for us yesterday ?

Activity four

At the bank.

Find the questions :

Clerk : .... ?

Fair customer : Yes, please. Can I change pounds into Algerian dinars ?

Clerk : .... ?

Fair customer : I've got £ 2,000.

Clerk : .... ?

Fair customer : I want to change only £ 1,000.

Clerk : .... ?

Fair customer : My passport ? Here it is.

Activity five

Find out the conversation between the fair hostess and the travel agent.

— Hallo. Is that Air Algerie agency ?

— Mr. Giovanni Bianco.

— 12.30 ? That's fine. What time does it get to Rome ?

— The first flight in the afternoon.

— I'd like to book a flight to Rome on Monday.

— G.I.O.V.A.N.N.I.

— 2 o'clock. It's O.K.

— What time of day do you want to fly ?

— It arrives there at 2 o'clock.

— Yes, madam. Can I help you ?

— Can you spell it, please ?

There's one at 12.30. It is flight No. 2430.

— What's the name, please ?

— O.K., madam. I'll ring you back to confirm the flight.

READ

The Police School of Soumaa



This school is intended for boys at middle school level aged between 14 and 17. The number of students is limited to 240.

Aims :

The school prepares students for the baccalaureate of secondary education and trains them for police jobs.

Studies :

Studies can last up to 4 years. The boarding system is compulsory. The syllabuses are those of the National Education. The students can aim at higher education.

Admission :

Candidates must

— be between 14 and 17.

— be admitted to the first year of secondary schools.

have a good eyesight.

— be free of any sickness or handicap.

— be of Algerian nationality.

Documents required

- handwritten application
- birth certificates
- tutor's authorization
- two health certificates
- eight photos
- a school certificate of 9 A.F. with the fact mentioned 'admited to I A.S'
- two stamped envelopes with the candidate's address

Send the documents to : Recruitment Service High School of Police - Chateauneuf - ALGIERS.



UNDERSTAND

Activity one

Answer these questions.

1) Can students of all ages enroll in the Junior Police School ?
2) Does this school prepare the students only for the baccalaureate ?
3) How long must the students stay in that school ?
4) Have they got a special syllabus ?

Activity two

Conditions for admission. Fill in the boxes.

age	school	level	health condition	nationality

Activity three

Which documents do you get in these places ?

— at the doctor's
— at the photographer's
— in your school
— at the post office
— at the town hall.

WRITE

You want to join the Police School of Soumaa and you need a health certificate.

Write your conversation with the doctor.

GAME

Find the hidden requests.

Example :

It's very warm in here. Can you open the window, please ?

You're a mechanic, aren't you ?

Mum, it's a beautiful dress, isn't it ?

This exercise is very difficult.

It's very warm in here.



RELAX 2

DECODING GAME

Look at these symbols then decode the messages.

●	a	Ɔ	h	∞	p
▼	b	⁚	i	ε	r
O	c	>	k	ɱ	s
=	d	+	l	Δ	t
8	e	♀	m	✱	u
◊	f	Λ	n	ȯ	w
V	g	☆	o	⊙	y

O✱Δ ⊙☆✱ε O☆●Δ ●OO☆ε=⁚ΛV Δ☆ ⊙☆✱ε
O+☆ΔƆ

∞ε●OΔ⁚O8 ♀●>8ɱ ∞8ε◊8OΔ

●ɱ ȯ8 ♀●>8 ☆✱ε ∇8= ɱ☆ ♀✱ɱΔ
ȯ8 +⁚8

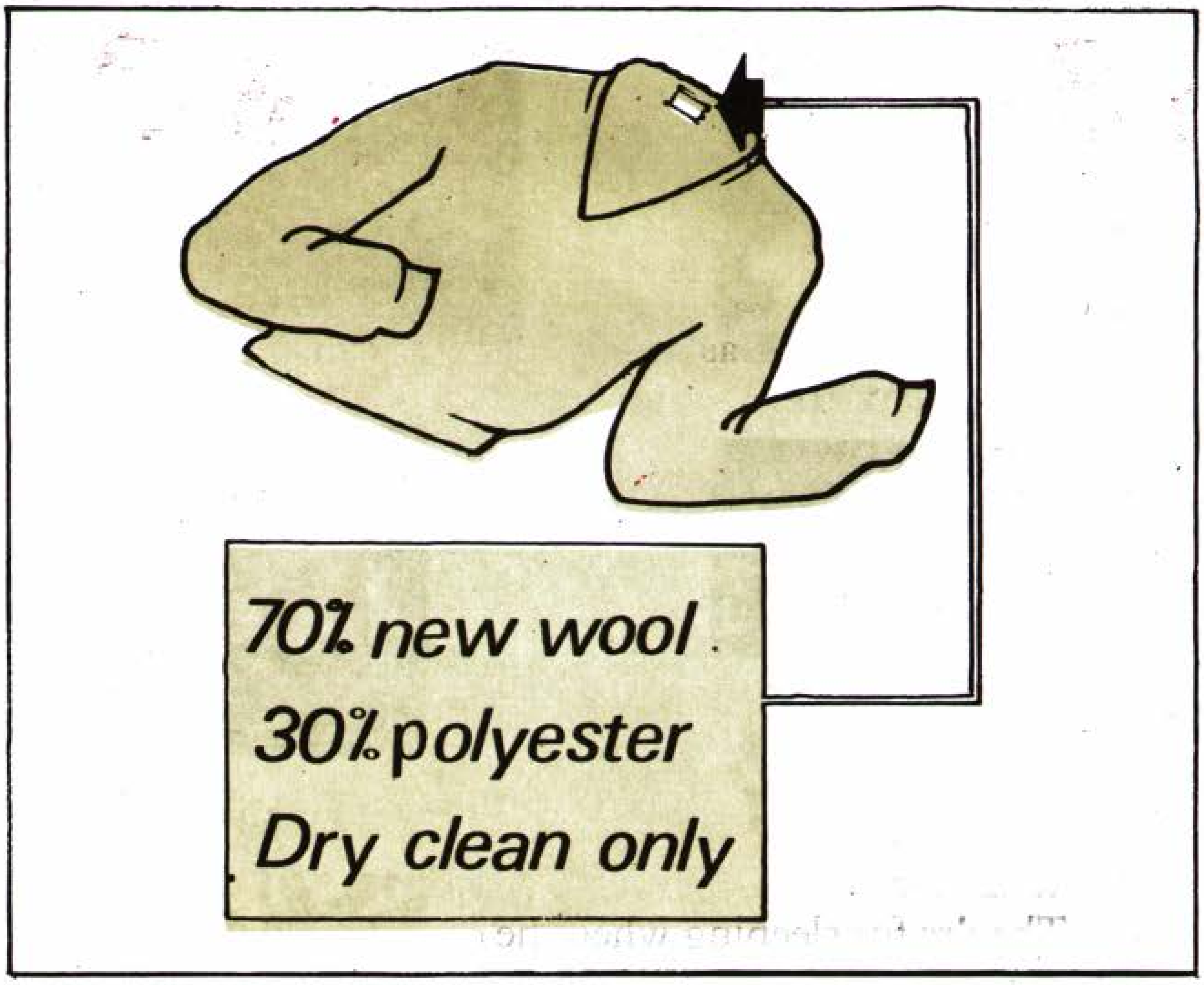
POEM

What is it for ?

What's a harp for ?
It's for plucking.
What's a drum for ?
It's for beating.
What's a flute for ?
It's for blowing as sweetly as you can.
What's ink for ?
It's for writing.
What's food for ?
It's for eating.
What are plants for ?
They're for growing in the sun and in the rain.
What are shoes for ?
They're for walking.
What are chairs for ?
They're for sitting.
What are beds for ?
They're for sleeping when the day gives place to the night.



COMPOSITION GAME



You want to buy this item.
Write your conversation with the shopkeeper.
(description of the item, precautions of use, colour, price, etc ...).

GUESSING GAME

Look at these flowers.



daisy



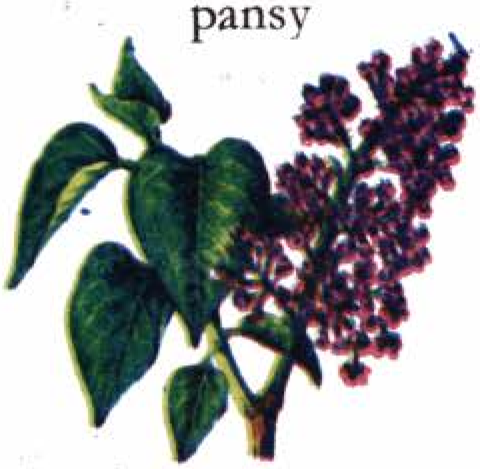
tulip



pansy



geranium



lilac



mimosa



poppy



lily



rose

Do you want to know the intruders now ?
Then cross out all the flowers.

G	T	U	L	I	P	C
E	L	I	L	Y	O	H
R	Y	S	N	A	P	E
A	E	S	O	R	P	R
N	D	A	I	S	Y	R
I	P	E	A	R	S	I
U	C	A	L	I	L	E
M	I	M	O	S	A	S

RECOGNITION GAME

Match the currency with the country.

Italy	Yuan
Japan	Dinar
Bulgaria	Lev
China	Lira
Germany	Yen
India	Dirham
Morocco	Rupee
Oman	Peseta
Spain	Pound
USSR	Rial
England	Rouble
Yugoslavia	Mark

COMPOSITION GAME

Spot the difference

Zhor does the housework every morning. In picture A Zhor is just starting to tidy up the kitchen. Picture B shows Zhor still hard at work one hour later. What jobs has Zhor done and what jobs hasn't she done ?





Use the verbs below and write sentences like this :

She has washed up but she has not swept the floor yet.

hang up - sweep - wash up - clean - empty - go shopping.

GUESSING GAME

People often use colours in expressions. Can you put the correct colours in the phrases ?

Here is an example :

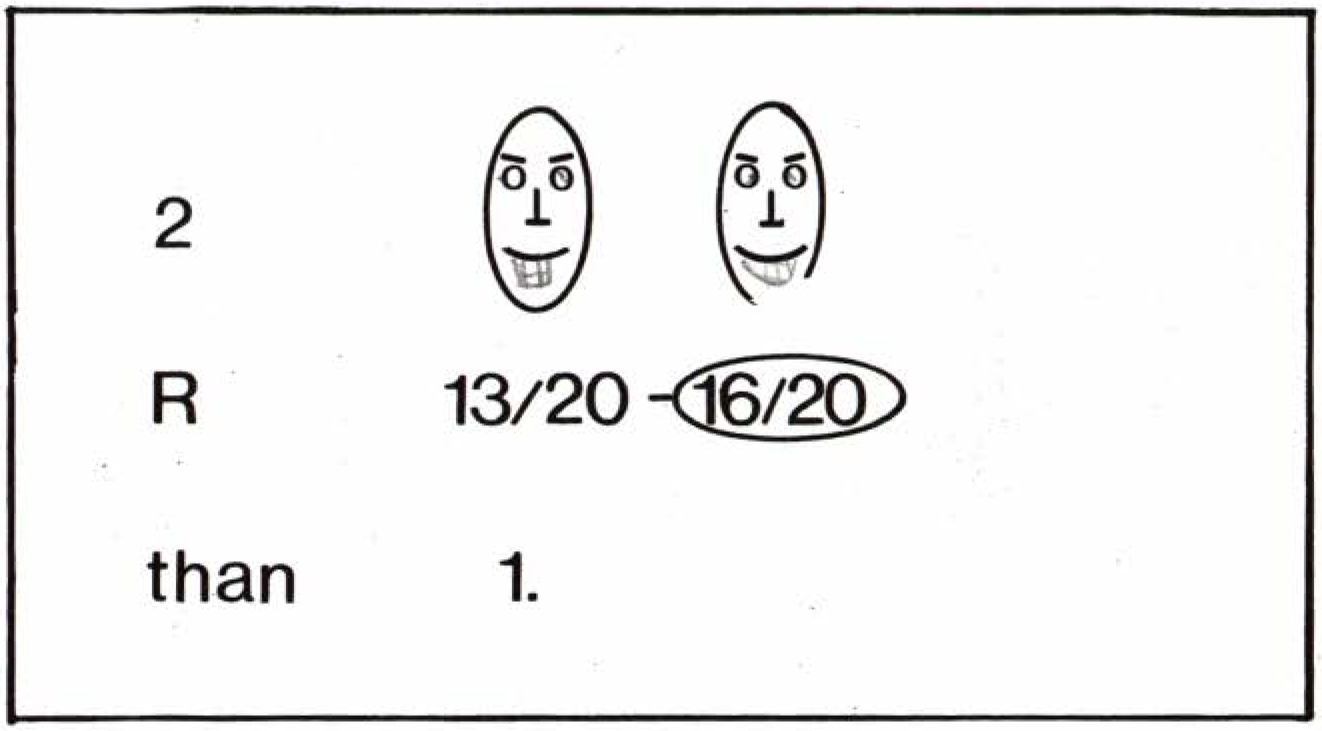
I - 'red with anger'

1) .... with anger
2) .... with cold
3) .... with pain
4) .... with envy

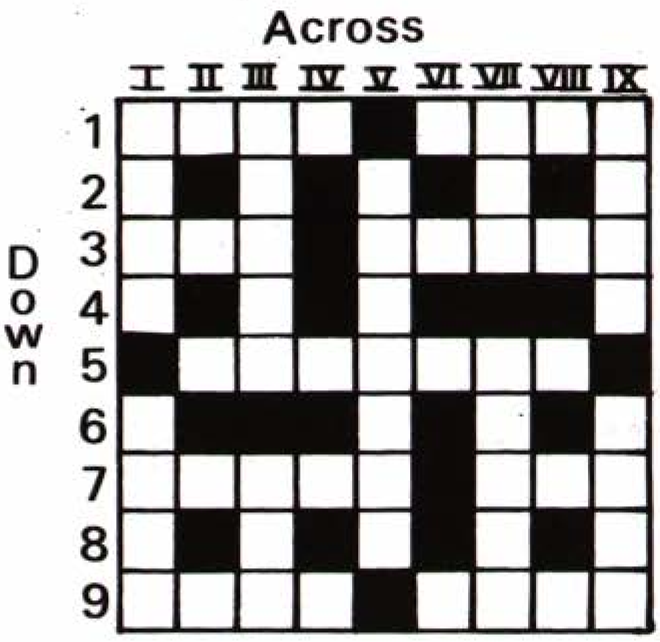
(The colours are: green, red, blue, white)

DECODING GAME

Decode the rebus



CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

1 Helpful people are .... -You hold things in it.

3 Adjective. Each.

5 When people go to bed.

7 What drivers do. - Went quickly.

9 Puts a question. -You put your foot in it.

Down

I. I don't .... - It suddenly comes into your head.
III. She works in a hospital. - You use it in your pen.
V. What's the .... forecast for tomorrow ?
VII. This is how old you are. - The third month.
IX. There are seven in a week. - Only one time.

GUESSING GAME

Silly questions

Find out the answers to the silly questions.

1) What is the longest word in the English language ?
2) What is the capital in England ?
3) Do you stir your tea with your right or your left hand ?
4) It's always before you, but you can't see it. What is it ?
5) What is in the middle of Paris ?

JOKES

Ali : What did one tonsil say to the other tonsil ?
Karima : I don't know.
Ali : Get dressed. The doctor is taking us out tonight.

*   *   *

Doctor : How are you today ?
Patient : I'm still having trouble with my breathing, doctor.
Doctor : Well, I must give you something to stop that.

*   *   *

A woman : Doctor, come quickly !
Doctor : What's the matter ?
Woman : We can't get into our house.
Doctor : That's not my concern, is it ?
Woman : Yes, it is. The baby's swallowed the front door key.

*   *   *

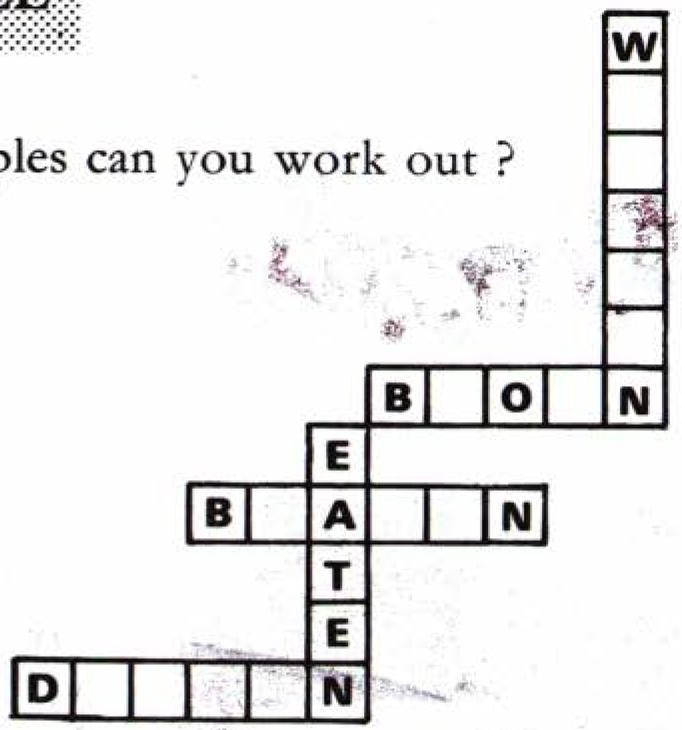
Teacher : Why weren't you at school yesterday ?
Pupil : I had a bad tooth, miss.
Teacher : Oh ! I am sorry to hear that. Is it better now ?
Pupil : I don't know, miss. I left it with the dentist.

*   *   *

John : What's the difference between a nail and a bad boxer ?
Peter : One is knocked in and the other is knocked out.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

How many past participles can you work out ?



PHONETICS

Cross out the word which has a different sound.

heard
farm
hard
pass

low
show
snow
saw

here
really
ear
air

PRONUNCIATION

Read these words loudly.

family, far, fat.
never, river, travel.
thank, thick, thin.
these, those, there.
send, see, six.
shut, shout, show.
pleasure.
health, here, heavy.
beautiful, because, bed.
day, dear, December.
green, grey, ground.
kitchen, coat, because.
change, child, future.
jump, angle, bridge.

UNIT 9



Are they flying or swimming ?



CONSOLIDATE

Mrs. Mesbah : I must go to the dentist. Can you go to the baker's for me, Rafik ?
Rafik : I am sorry, Mum. I'm writing a letter.
Mrs. Mesbah : How about Karima ? Is she still having a bath ?
Rafik : No, she isn't.
Mrs. Mesbah : What is she doing, then ?
Rafik : She is drying her hair, now.
Yacine : Good bye, everybody. See you later.
Mrs. Mesbah : Hey, Yacine ! Where are you going ?
Yacine : I am going to the bookshop. I need a folder and some pens.
Mrs. Mesbah : Great ! Can you buy some bread on your way ?
Yacine : Sure. I'll be back soon. Bye for now.

CONSOLIDATE

Activity one

Let's play a mime game. Guess what they are doing.

He is dancing.



dancing













Activity two

Write sentences like this :

On Monday afternoon, Mrs. Salem usually meets the pupils'parents but today she is decorating the classrooms with her pupils.

persons	usually	today
Mrs. Salem	(meet) pupils'parents	(decorate) the classrooms with her pupils
Mr. Allem	(show) slides	(rehearse) songs
Mr. Racem and his pupils	(select) articles for the school magazine	(prepare) banners
The head-master	(work) in his office	(help) everybody.

Something unusual is happening at Okba School. What is it ?

Activity three : Mrs. Mesbah is on the phone.

Find the questions.

Mrs. Mesbah : Hallo, Karima. Is Tahar in ?
Karima : Yes, mum.
Mrs. Mesbah : Can you get me through to him, please ?
Karima : I'm afraid not, mum.
Mrs. Mesbah : But why ?
Karima : Because he's busy at the moment.

Mrs. Mesbah : what/ he/ do/ ?
Karima : Come on, mum. Guess.
Mrs. Mesbah : Oh you ! Well ...
he / clean / his car / ?
Karima : No, he isn't.
Mrs. Mesbah : he / help / dad / in the garage / ?
Karima : No, he is not.
Mrs. Mesbah : he / work / at his project / ?
Karima : No, he is not. All right, mum.
I'll tell you. He is sewing.
Mrs. Mesbah : Sewing ? you / joke / ?
Karima : No, I am not. It's true.
Tahar : who / you / talk to / ?
Karima : To mum.
Tahar : Hello, mum. you / come / ? I've got a present for you : an electric sewing-machine. I'm trying it, now.
Mrs. Mesbah : Oh ! .....

Activity four

Write the correct form of the verbs.

Hamid : This is police car number 33. We (be) at the corner of Ben M'Hidi Street. A big red car (stop) in front of the bank. The driver (leave) the car. He (walk) into the bank. Two young people (watch) him but he can't see them. Now, the two young men (run) to the car. They (try) to open the door. They (open) it. They (get) in. The car (leave) now. We (wait) for instructions.

Inspector : Follow the car and keep in touch.

Activity five

We are in the cockpit. The instructor is teaching his student. Now, he is giving him commands. Look at the chart below and find the student's answers.

instructor	student
- Seat !	(adjust)/already → I've already adjusted it.
- Instruments !	(check) / now
- Tower !	(call) / just
- Check list !	read) / not yet
- Ground engineer !	(contact) / now
- Engines !	(start) / now



READ

A wonderful world



The Oceanographic Research Centre is located in Beni Saf, west of Algiers. The Beni Saf Aquarium contains a wide range of fish. Every year, diving expeditions are organized to supply it with new species.

Mr. Sadmi is a sea - instructor at the Centre. He is showing us a film about a recent underwater expedition. We are sitting in comfortable chairs listening to his comments.

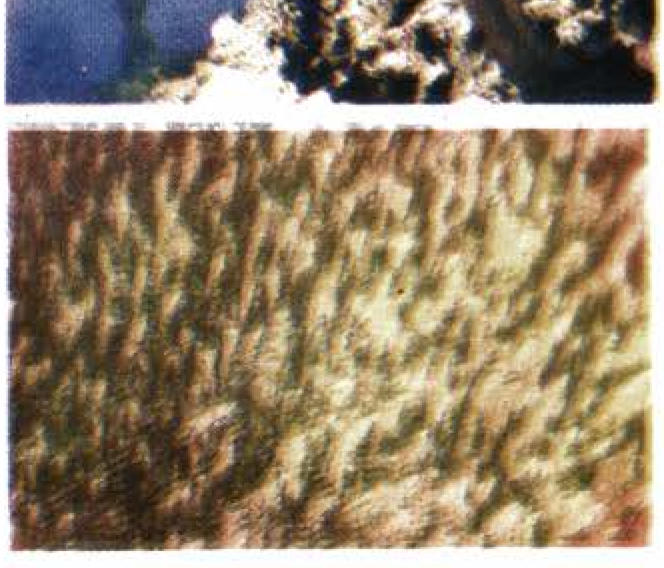


-This is our boat. It's anchored off Beni Saf. On the deck, you can see the divers, Mehdi and Reda. They're wearing diving suits. They're preparing for the plunge.

Look at Reda. He's jumping into the water. Mehdi is waiting for his turn to dive.



Here they are, exploring the waters. They're about nine metres below the surface. It's so clean ! It looks like a paradise !



Schools of fish are gliding past. Mehdi and Reda are swimming among the coral reefs. Corals look like plants but belong to the animal family. They have a mouth and they catch their food with their arms.



There are strange sights in the sea. This fish has a hard mouth just like a bird. Look at that one ! It's changing colours ! This cuttle-fish is throwing out a dark liquid. Do you know why ? To escape from an enemy.



_ A ray is floating by. Its sides are fluttering like a dancer's skirt. Look ! Mehdi is catching it !

At a distance, Reda is waving his net to Mehdi. What has he caught from the rocky floor ? Oh ! It's an octopus. It's large. Look ! A crab has just fallen from its arms. Octopuses feed on crabs and other sea - creatures.



_ Let's follow this crab. It's walking in a very strange manner. It's very funny ! It's hurrying to a safe place. Whew ! A sponge ! What is the crab doing, now ? With its claws, it's breaking a piece of sponge and it's putting it on its shell. Fantastic ! And now, with its rear legs, it's holding it in place. Nice sponge hat for a party, isn't it ? With that disguise, the crab can hide from its enemies.





This arrangement helps the sponge, too.

It gets a ride to a spot where food is more plentiful. Small fish don't eat sponges because they taste bad but they find food and hiding places among them. Incredible !

Now, Mehdi and Reda are swimming up. Look ! Now, they are surfacing.'



And we are all surfacing ...

Our eyes are full of colours and shapes.

UNDERSTAND

Activity one

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. The Oceanographic Research Centre in Beni Saf organizes diving expeditions every year. Why ?

   ....

2. The divers wear a special equipment. What is it ?

   ....

3. The divers caught new sea - creatures for the aquarium. What are they ?

   ....

4. The cuttle - fish and the crab can escape from their enemies. How ?

   ....

Activity two

Replace the underlined words and expressions with equivalents from the text.

— They supply the aquarium with new kinds of fish.
— Reda is jumping into the water.
— He is nine metres under the surface.
— A crab can run away from an enemy.
— With a crab's help, a sponge can get a ride to a new spot.
— Sea creatures don't feed on sponges.

Activity three

Who is doing what ?

.... are setting for the plunge.

.... are gliding along.

.... is jumping into the water.

.... is catching a ray.

.... is throwing out a dark liquid.

.... is breaking a piece of sponge.

.... are surfacing.

.... are surfacing.

Activity four

What do crabs do ?

Complete the paragraph with the right verb.

When crabs are in danger they look for a sponge. They .... a piece of it and .... it on their shells. They .... the sponge with their rear legs. With this disguise, they can .... from their enemies.

WRITE

Activity one

Put the sentences in order to get a coherent conversation. (The first three sentences are in order).

Robert : Moonflight calling Control Centre.

Control Centre : Come in Moonflight.

Robert : It's good to hear a voice from Earth. We are so far away in space.

Robert : Not for the moment. I'll keep in touch with you.

Control Centre : And now, where are you ?

Robert : They are putting their space helmets on.

Control Centre : Are you going outside too ?

Robert : No, we are No, we are orbiting it.

Control Centre : What are Chris and Roy doing ?

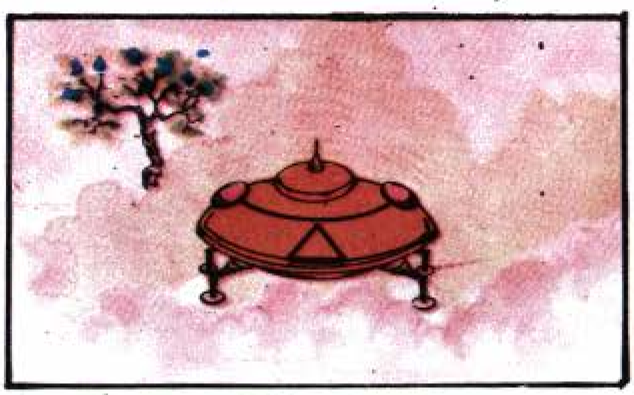
Robert : We are on the moon. Chris and Roy are going outside.

Control Centre : Are you on the moon, now ?

Activity two

A spaceship has just landed. You're reporting.

Look at the pictures and write the report using these verbs : open / look around / rain / fly away / run / come down / say.

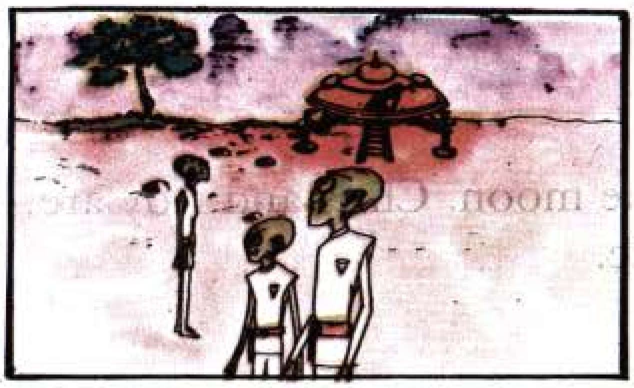


A spaceship has just landed. It's in front of me. It is circular with small windows and a door. It's standing on three metal legs.















Flash on sea - creatures



The cuttle - fish throws out a dark liquid. It is used for making paint.



Oysters are very good to eat and they produce a precious gem used in jewellery.



Sea - turtles find food in low water where there is a lot of grass or sea - plants but they always return to land to lay their eggs.

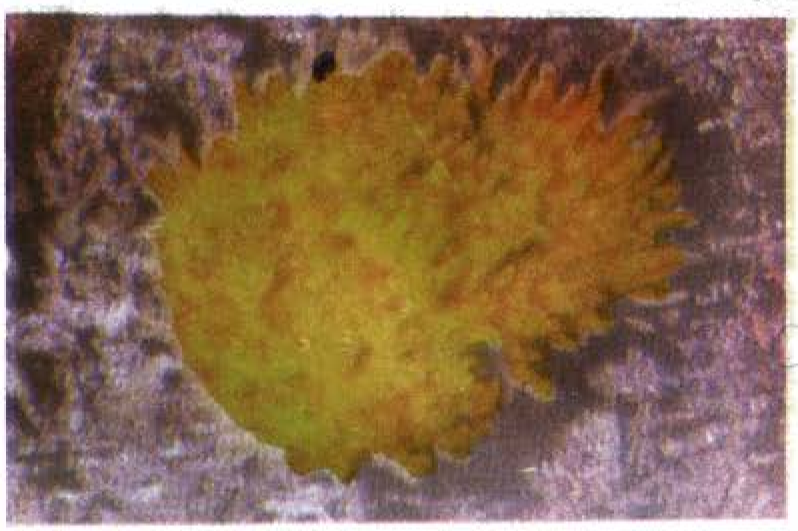


Shrimps like the sea floor but they can swim to the surface to feed at night.



When a lobster is wounded or weak, it is eaten by another lobster.

What is full of holes but holds water ? A sponge.



Sponges have no eyes, ears,mouths, brains, hearts, stomaches or legs. They feed on bacteria and tiny plants.

Young sponges drift at first, then they attach themselves to objects and stay there. Many kinds of sponges live 40 to 50 years. Some can live up to 300 years.



Some jewels are decorated with red corals.

SONG



I am sailing, I am sailing
Home again, 'cross the sea
I am sailing, stormy waters
To be near you, to be free.

I am flying, I am flying
Like a bird, 'cross the sky.
I am flying, passing high clouds
To be near you, to be free.

Can you hear me ? Can you hear me ?
Thro's the dark night, far away
I am dying, forever trying
To be with you, who can say ?

We are sailing, we are sailing,
Home again, 'cross the sea.
We are sailing, stormy waters
To be near you, to be free.

UNIT 10

As strong as a horse

El Djedida, February 22nd

Dear Betty,

In your last letter, you asked me for documents about rock painting in the Sahara. You are lucky, Betty. I am proud to send you a copy of our leaflet.

You probably want to know how we made it. We went to the OPNT (Office of the National Park of the Tassili) in Algiers. There, we met anthropologists. They helped us kindly. They gave us pictures and information about cave art in the Tassili.

Tell me about your school exhibition in your next letter.

Yours,
Rafik

P.S. Here are two stamps for your collection. I hope they'll be as useful as the pictures.





COMMUNICATE





Zaki : Who are those two boys, Rafik ?

Rafik : They are my cousins. This is Hassen and this is Hocine.

Zaki : Incredible ! Hassen is as tall as Hocine. Is he as old as him ?

Rafik : Of course, he is. They're twins.

Zaki : So they are !

Karima : You know, mum. Kamel is a good pupil but the Maths teacher always speaks to him angrily. I don't know why.

Zhor : Perhaps, he is noisy.

Karima : You're right, mum. He can't work quietly.

CONSOLIDATE

Activity one

Look at this advertisement from a car magazine and compare these two cars.

The 205 car is as roomy as the Uno Turbo car.

____





length	3,70 m	3,64 m
width	1,56 m	1,56 m
height	1,37 m	1,37 m
fuel consumption	6,8 lit./100 km	7,6 lit./100 km
number of passengers	5	5
maximum speed	120 kph	120 kph





Activity two

Mr. Mesbah is driving on the motorway : « It's incredible Zhor. Do you remember Algiers in 1975 ? »

Use the appropriate adjective and write sentences like this :

The city was not as large as it is now.

airport	crowded
city → large	busy
streets	expensive
parks	pleasant
people	large
shops	big

Activity three

Write your teacher's questions and give true answers.

Teacher:	Are you	as	old clever tall happy nice heavy	as your	friend ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	?

Pupil : Yes, I am as old as him.
No, I am older than him. / No, he is older than me.

Activity four

The teacher of art and his pupils are casting a play. They need these characters : a boss / a secretary / a typist / a translator / a customer.

The teacher is explaining the parts....

Teacher : Rafik, you'll be the boss. The boss is angry. You must speak angrily.

Rafik / boss / angry / speak.

Karima / secretary / quiet / work.

Meriem / typist / slow / type.

Kamel / translator / bad / translate.

Zaki / customer / careful / answer.

Activity five

QUIZ : Can you find the appropriate adverb ?

- Mrs. Salem always stops at all the zebra crossings and at all the red lights. She drives................................. .
- Tahar read a short article in the newspaper. It took him one hour. He read it.......................... .
- Steve makes a lot of mistakes in his French exercises. He writes French.. .
- Smina ate a plate of spaghetti in two minutes. She ate it ....
- Mr. Henni never smiles when he works. His colleagues don't like him. He always works ....
- Fatiha is a nice secretary. She has good manners. She speaks.. .
- When John phones his wife, all his friends can hear him. He speaks.. .

READ

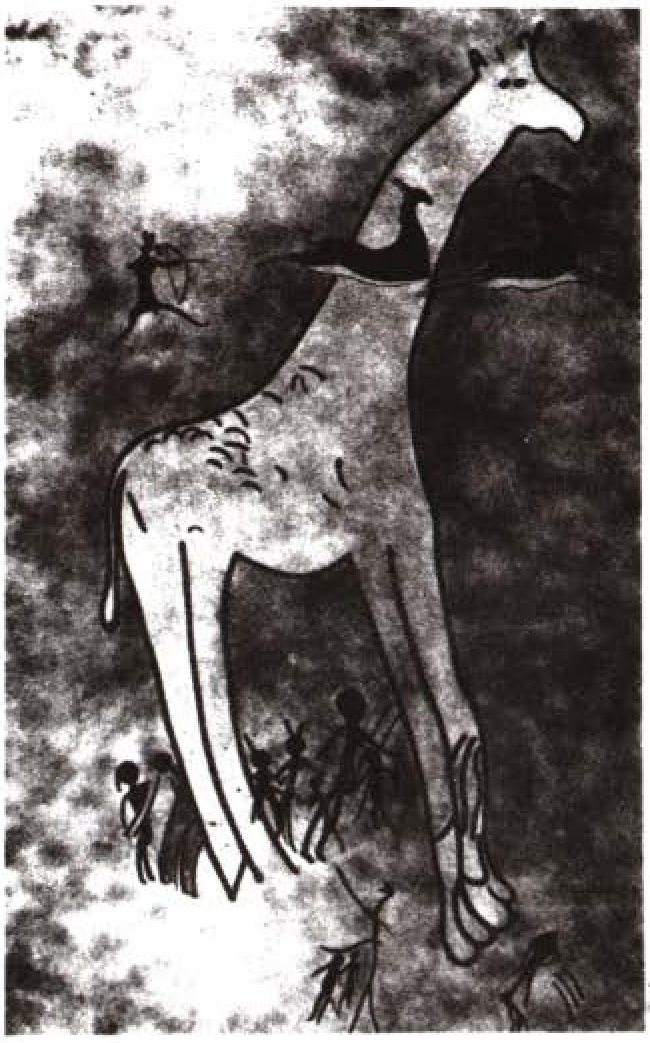
Cave art in the Tassili



The Tassili is a vast and arid plateau cut by deep canyons. It is situated in the South East of the Algerian Sahara, 2,000 km from Algiers. It has got borders with Libya, Niger and Mali.

From about 6,000 B.C. to the first centuries of the Christian era, various people lived there. These early people left numerous carvings, drawings and paintings on the walls of rock shelters. The paintings cover several periods and to each period correspond a particular fauna and a particular style.

The Period of the Antelope



Early people did not know how to write. Instead, they carved, drew and painted colossal forms and tiny figures in deep caves.

The pictures of that period represent wild animals (rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, elephants, giraffes and antelopes).

The paintings are all in yellow, red and brown because the men used several ochres. They mixed these ochres with water, casein or blood to obtain a paste. Then, they painted on the rocks.

The Period of the Ox



At that time, people lived in groups of several families. They shared the work. They selected the seeds before sowing. They perfected their tools, they made potteries and they hunted.



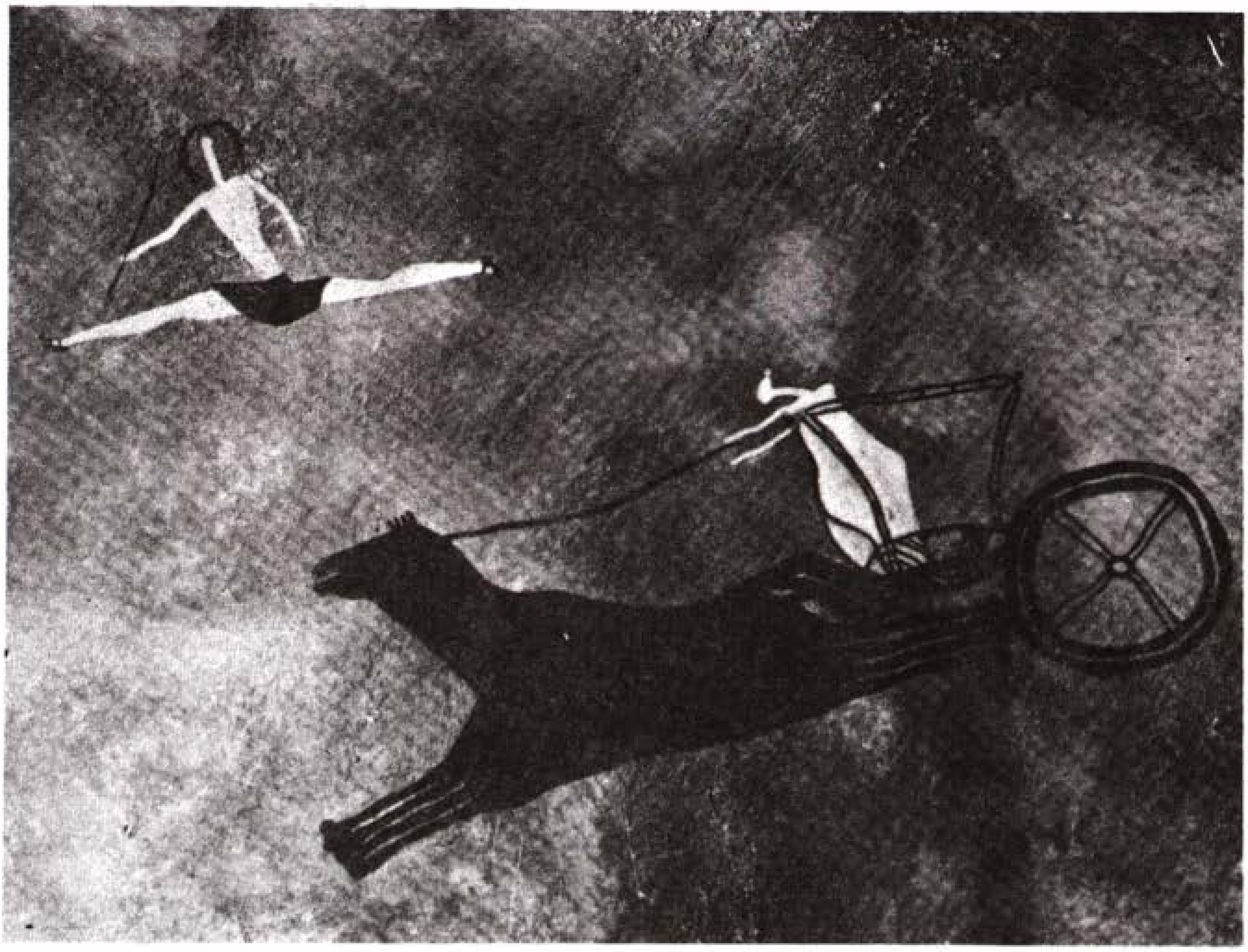
They also domesticated animals and raised them for food, clothing and work.

Numerous drawings and paintings belong to the period of the ox. They are found along the streams and rock shelters situated in the Tassili and near Djanet.

The drawings are smaller and more naturalistic. They represent bovine herds, (oxen and cows), antelopes, giraffes, elephants, ostriches and dogs. They also show herds of domestic animals (goats and sheep) and scenes of daily life.

Anthropologists say it is the dominant period in cave art.

The Period of the Horse



Later on, the people domesticated wild horses and harnessed them to carts. They hunted and fought with bows and arrows.



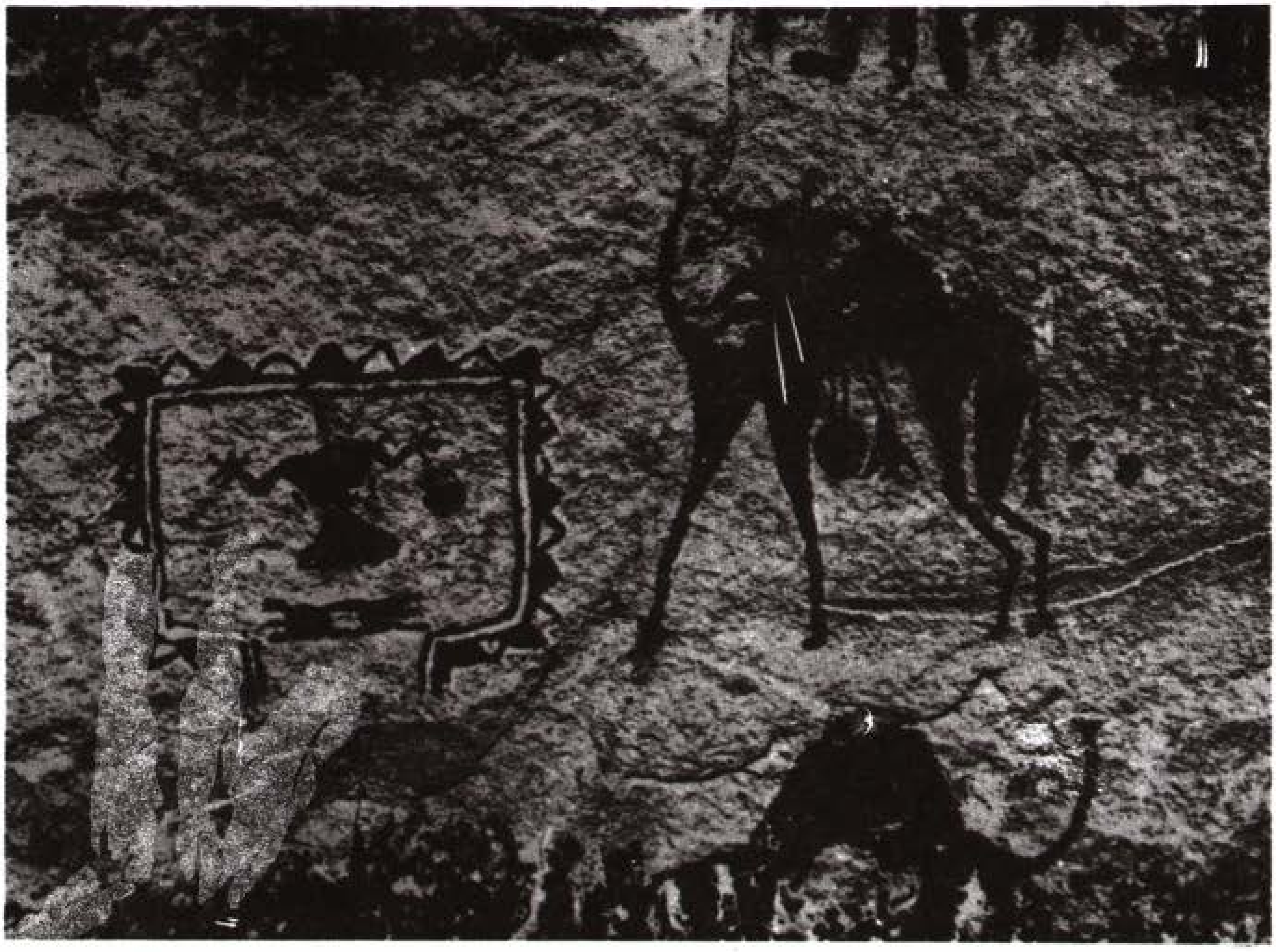
The period of the horse corresponds to the appearance of the horse in the drawings.

Those paintings show horses, giraffes and sheep. Oxen and cows are not as numerous as in the paintings of the period of the ox probably because the Sahara was drier.

The drawings are schematic.

We find them in rock shelters situated in flat areas.

The Period of the Camel



This period coincides with the appearance of the camel and the writing symbols.



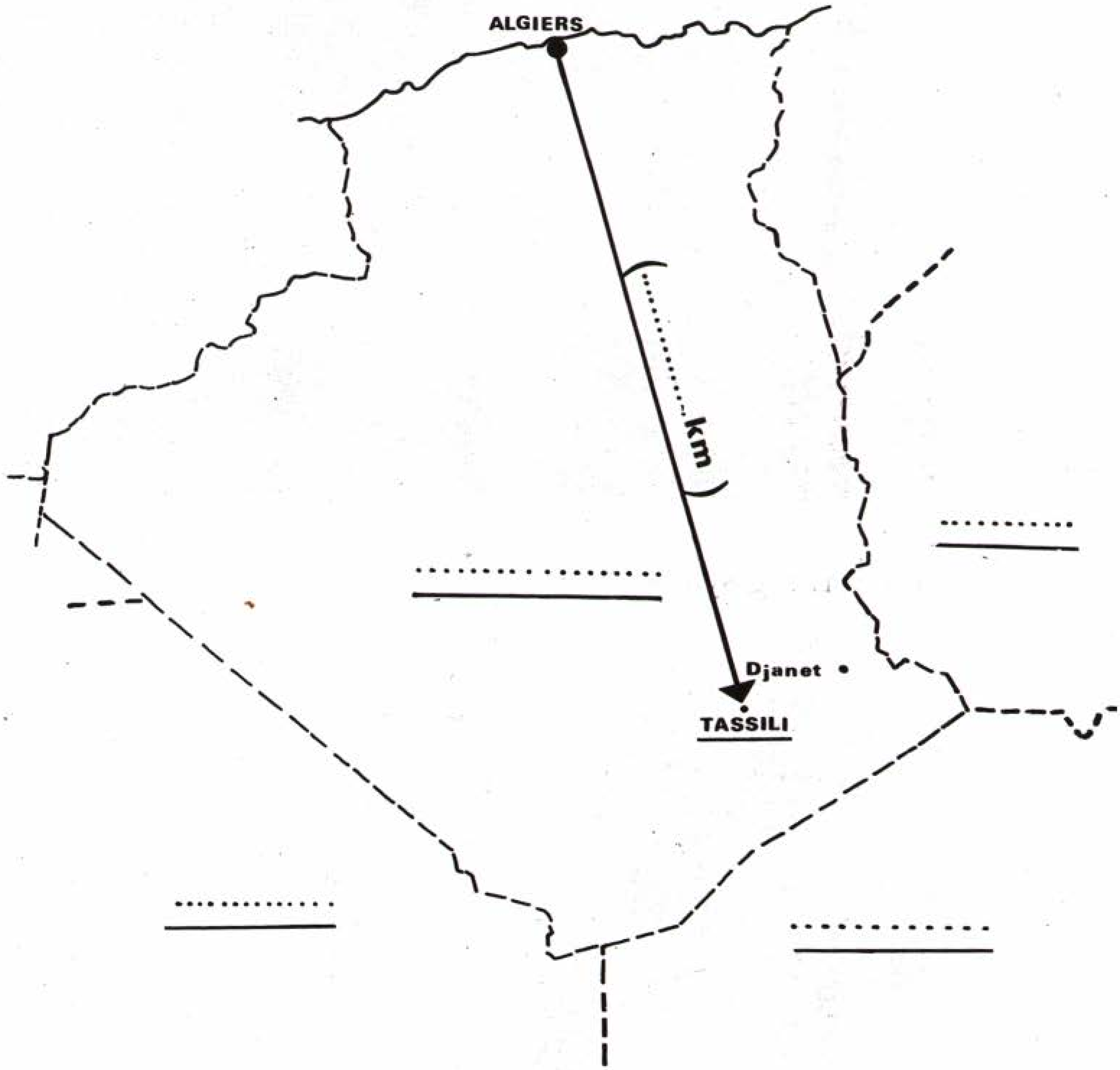
The drawings still show scenes of hunting and fighting and they are still found in flat areas. They are more and more schematic.

People started to write at the end of this period.

UNDERSTAND

Activity one

Read the first paragraph and complete this map.



Activity two

Complete this table with the right information.

period	style of drawings	fauna
1. Antelope	colossal forms	rhinoceros ....
2.	smaller	....
3. Horse	schematic	....
4.	....	camel ....

Activity three

a) Complete this paragraph correctly.

First, people ——— wild animals. Then, they ——— them. Finally, they ——— them for work.

b) Now do the same with the styles of the drawings.

——— the drawings were ——— . ——— they became ——— . ——— they were more and more ——— . ——— they started to use ——— symbols.

Activity four

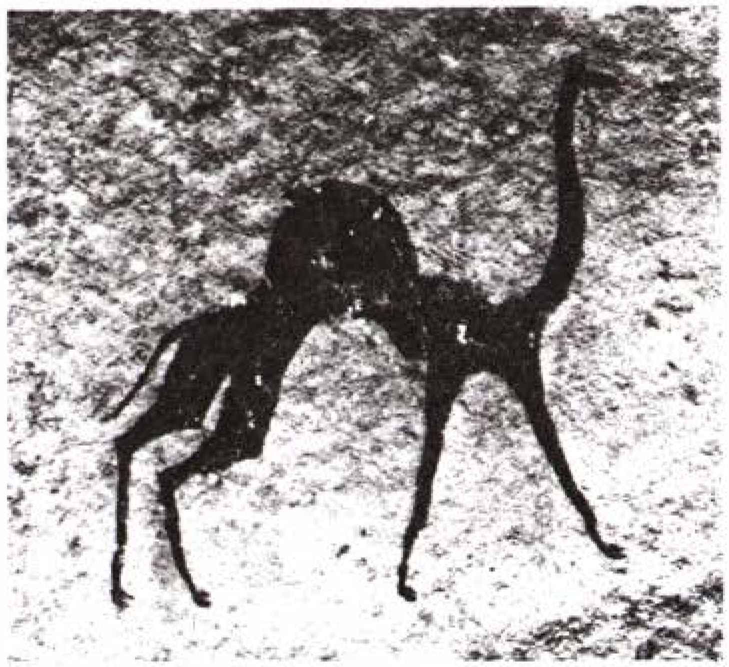
Rafik sent more rock paintings to Betty. Help her find the right periods.





The period of ....





....

Activity five

True or false ? When it is false, give the correct information.

- The early people domesticated animals first, then wild animals appeared later in their drawings.
- Anthropologists say the period of the ox is dominant because many pictures represent oxen and cows.
- All the periods have an animal's name because people drew only animals on the rocks.
- The introduction of the writing symbols happened in the last period.

WRITE



This is a cave painting. It is found in a rock shelter in the Algerian Sahara. It is seen in Sefar, in the Tassili.

The drawing is colossal. It is painted in brown, red and yellow.

It represents a woman. She is holding a curved object and she is probably wearing bracelets.

This cave painting coincides with the period of the antelope.

Now, look at this drawing and describe it.



OLD SAYINGS

As pretty as a picture
As white as snow
As sweet as honey

As soft as velvet
As deep as an ocean
As busy as a bee
As proud as a peacock



UNIT 11

I was listening to music while ...

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
*** PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1982

Search Continues For Thatcher Son

New York Times Service

LONDON — Denis Thatcher, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's husband, flew to Algeria on Wednesday to help oversee the search for their 28-year-old son, Mark, who is missing somewhere in the Sahara.

The younger Mr. Thatcher, a sports car driver, was participating in an automobile rally from Paris to Dakar, Senegal. He was last seen on Friday.

At a public appearance in London on Wednesday afternoon, the prime minister broke into tears when asked about her son, and said: "I'm sorry, there is no news. I am very concerned."

COMMUNICATE

Detective : Where were you yesterday evening at 10 o'clock ?

Sid Ali : I was in Didouche Mourad Street.

Detective : What were you doing there ?

Sid Ali : I was having a drink in a café.

Yacine : Hello, Karima. Where have you been all this time ? We were looking for you.

Karima : I was at the Hennis'.

Yacine : What were you doing there ?

Karima : I was listening to cassettes with Hind.

Yacine : There we are ... While Mum and Dad were looking for you, you were listening to music. Silly girl !



CONSOLIDATE

Activity one

The Hennis took their children out last week_end.

They went to the forest. There were a lot of people there. Write sentences like this :

Two young men were playing volley-ball

Two young men / play volley-ball

A woman / feed her baby

An old man / read the newspaper

Some girls / buy ice - creams

A family / have a picnic

Some children / ride horses

Activity two

Tahar has had an accident. The policeman is making the report on the accident. Write the policeman's questions.

Policeman : ______________________ ?

Tahar : It was about eleven o'clock.

Policeman : ______________________ ?

Tahar : I was driving on the motorway.

Policeman : ______________________ ?

Tahar : No, I wasn't driving very quickly.

Policeman : ______________________ ?

Tahar : I was listening to the radio.

Policeman : ______________________ ?

Tahar : Yes, I saw the man but .....

Policeman : ______________________ ?

Tahar : He was crossing the road very slowly.

Policeman : ______________________ ?

Tahar : Yes. I tried to stop the car but it was too late.

Activity three

Youcef is a journalist. He went to Mexico for the World Cup but Tahar, his friend, didn't. (Remember ! When it's one o'clock in Mexico City, it is seven o'clock in Algiers.)

Now, write sentences like this :

While Youcef was sleeping, Tahar was having breakfast.

Youcef (Mexico City)	1 a.m. (sleep)	10 a.m. (write an article)	1 p.m. (have lunch)	3 p.m. (watch a match)
Tahar (Algiers)	7 a.m. (have breakfast)	4 p.m. (work in his garage)	7 p.m. (come back home)	9 p.m. (watch a film on TV

Activity four: Flashbacks.

Remember or imagine what they were doing at the same time.

1. - While group one were visiting the greenhouse, group two ....
2. - The pupils were taking notes down while the farmer ....
3. - While group one were selecting the items, group two ....
4. - Mrs. Salem was decorating the classrooms while Mr. Allem ....
5. - While Mr. Sadmi was showing the film, the pupils ....
6. - While Mehdi and Reda were swimming among coral reefs, schools of fish ....

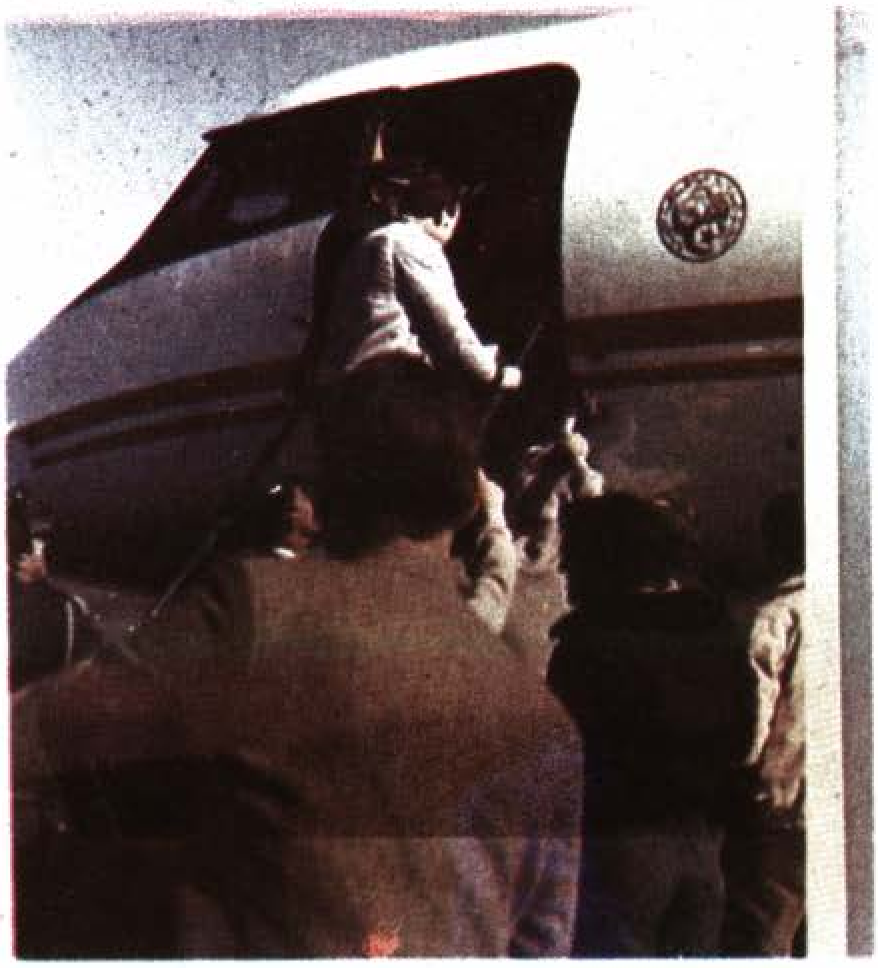
READ

A happy end

Tahar : Rafik, have you read the *El Moudjahid* ?

Rafik : No, not yet. Let me see ... But ... You're joking Tahar ! It's an old newspaper ! Friday 15 th, Saturday 16 th, January 1982 !

Tahar : All right ! Take it easy, Rafik !
Have a look at the photo.

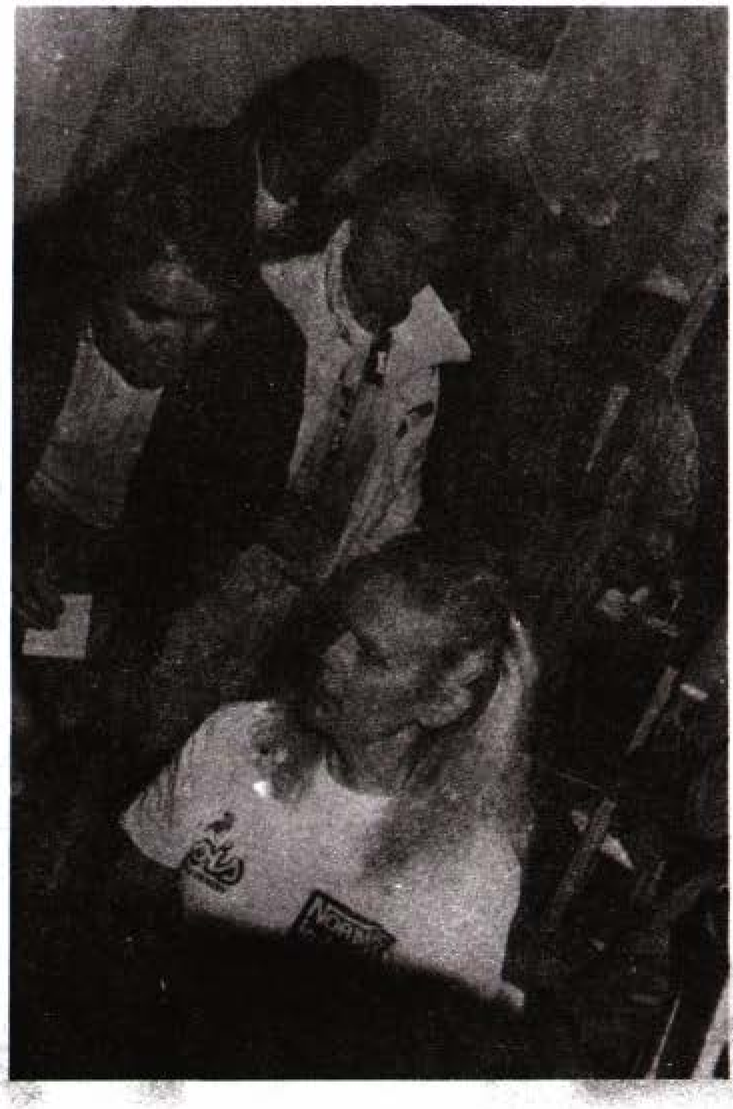


Rafik : Oh ! It's Mark Thatcher ! Yes ! He left Algeria in the President's aircraft.

I remember the day when you took me to the Olympic Stadium. All the participants in the rally gathered there. There were a lot of cars, motorcycles and journalists. But can you tell me about Mark Thatcher, Tahar ?

Tahar : Read the article. It's more exciting !
Rafik : All right then.

'Mark Thatcher, 28 years old, is a business man and a sports car-driver. He participated in the automobile rally Paris - Algiers - Dakar (January 1982). His teammates were Charlotte Verney, codriver, and Claude Garnier, mechanic.



Unfortunately, they didn't reach Dakar. They had a breakdown in the Algerian Sahara. They could not go further. They were lost six days in the desert.

Everything started on January 9th. The participants were leaving Algeria. While they were going through the customs, at Timiaouine, the Algerian authorities were checking the lists : 21 crews and 11 motorcyclists were missing.

The next day, the searches started. They found all the missing participants except Mark Thatcher and his companions.

On Wednesday 13th, Mark's father flew to Algeria. He landed at Tamanrasset in the evening.

The next day, an Algerian army spotter plane sighted them. They were fifty kilometres from the Mali frontier at a place called Tindert (400 km South West of Tamanrasset). The plane, a Hercule C. 130, flew over the place for a second time. Mr. Thatcher was in it. He saw his son and the teammates. They were standing beside their white Peugeot 504 car. They were waving a sweater to attract attention. ' It's the happiest day of my life. It's a miracle ... ' said Mr. Thatcher.

A police patrol reached them in their jeep. They drove them to Timiaouine. There, they boarded a military aircraft for Tessalit, in Mali.

Mark, his codriver and his mechanic landed late at night in Tamanrasset. Their arrival at Tahat Hotel was a big surprise, and the reunion with Mark and his father was emotional.

Mark was safe and well. He gazed at a room full of diplomats, officials and journalists, and he shook his head. He described the events.



' We were in a convoy of six Peugeot cars. We were driving towards the Mali border. The trouble started when the rear axle of the car broke. The car became immobile. We moved it to the top of a hill. It took us one day. We had a tent. We were comfortable. It wasn't cold at night. We had bags of food and water. We had nothing to do. We just sat back and relaxed and waited. We never got frightened. We knew where we were.

On day two of our desert breakdown, we saw the rally spotter plane, but it didn't see us.

All I need now is a beer, a sandwich, a bath and a shave '.

UNDERSTAND

Activity one

What do they refer to ?

I (—) remember the day.
I (Rafik) remember the day.

He (—) participated in the rally.
They (—) had a breakdown in the Sahara.
They (—) did not find all the missing participants.
We (—) moved the car.
It (—) did not see us.
Mr. Thatcher was in it (—).
They drove them (—) to Timiaouine.
There (—), they boarded a military aircraft.
Their (—) arrival was a big surprise.

Activity two

The rescue operation

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verb.

On January 14th, an army spotter plane ——— Mark Thatcher and his companions at Tindert. A police patrol ——— them, first. Then, they ——— them to Timiaouine. A military aircraft ——— them to Tessalit. Finally, they ——— at Tamanrasset late at night.

Activity three

The news arrived roughly at the newsdesk.

a) Help Youcef, the journalist, tell the events in the right order.

b) Match the dates with the events.

Events	Dates
— The rescue operation started.	January 9 th
— An army spotter plane sighted them.	
— They searched them and found them.	January 10 th
— Mark Thatcher and his teammates were still missing.	
— Some rally participants were missing at the Mali frontier.	January 14 th

Activity four

The International Press were waiting for Mark. When he landed, the journalists asked him a lot of questions. These are their questions. Find Mark's answers.

Journalist : What happened to your car, Mr. Thatcher ?
Mark : ....
Journalist : You had a mechanic with you but you didn't repair it. Why ?
Mark : ....
Journalist : Were you really lost ?
Mark : ....
journalist : How about food ?
Mark : ....
Journalist : What do you need now ?
Mark : ....

WRITE

Activity one: This article is taken from a newspaper. Contract it into a telex.

' The next day, an Algerian army spotter plane sighted them. They were fifty kilometres from the Mali frontier at a place called Tindert (400 kms South West of Tamanrasset). The plane, a Hercule C 130, flew over the place for a second time. Mr. Thatcher was in it. He saw his son and the teammates. '

Activity two: Here is the telegram Youcef sent to El Moudjahid. Expand it into an article.

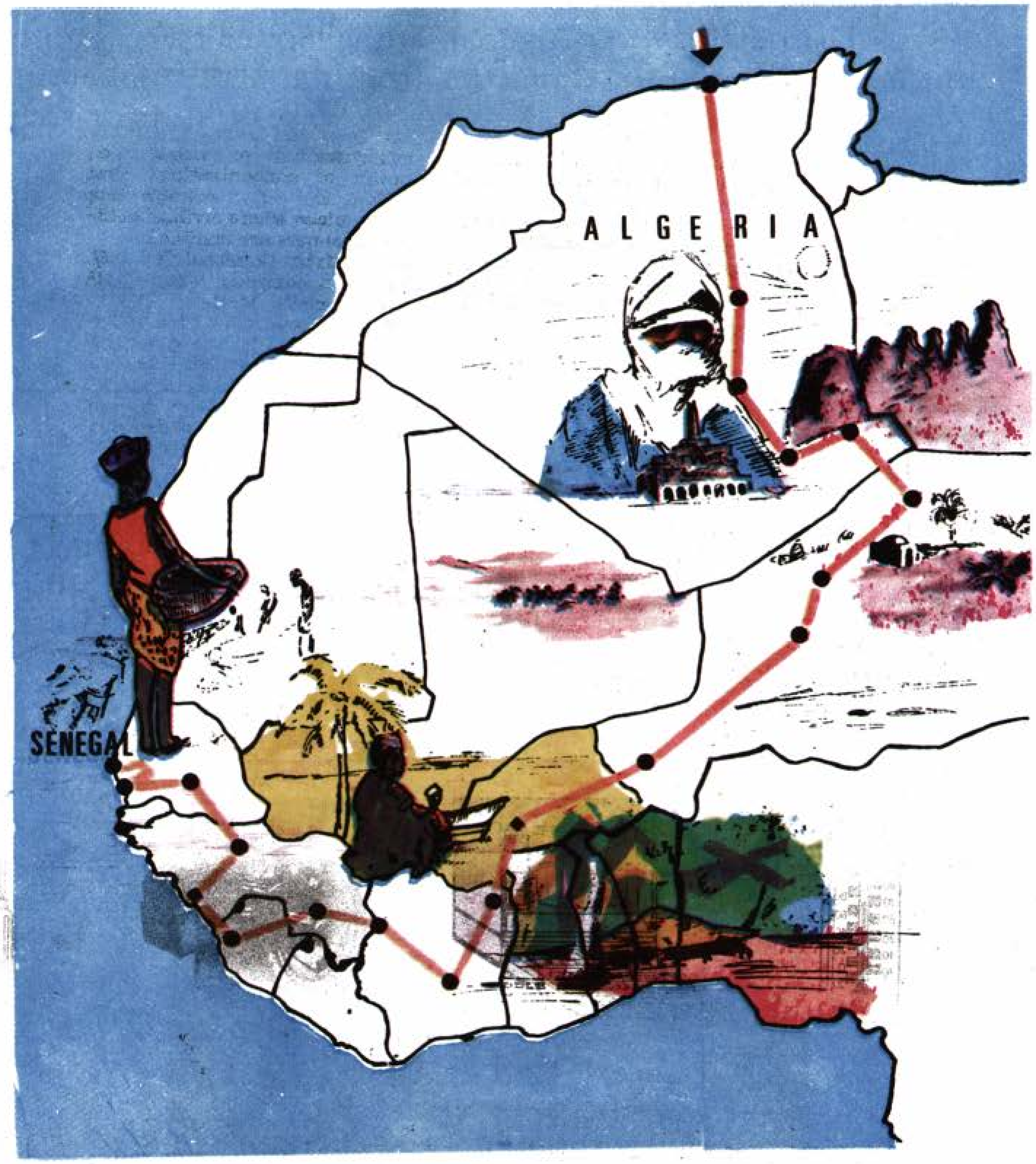
RALLY 84

Departure January 1 st. 8. am. Paris. Stop. Next day embarkation Sete. Stop. Arrival Algiers January 3 rd. Stop. Meeting point Olympic Stadium. Stop. Departure same day Touggourt Stop. Arrival El Golea night. Stop.

Youcef



1984 Automobile Rally Algiers - Dakar



Which countries did the participants drive through ?

1) Algeria.
2) ....
3) ....
4) ....
5) ....
6) ....
7) ....
8) Senegal

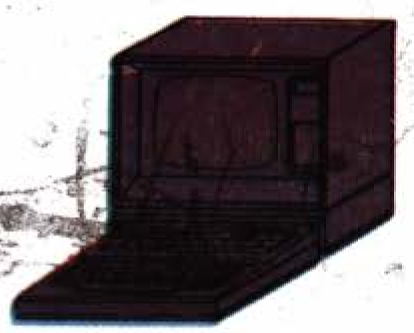
UNIT 12

It's a machine that washes clothes

com·punc·tion [kəm'pʌŋkʃən] *n.* uneasiness of conscience; feeling of doubt about, or regret for, one's action: *to disobey one's superior without the slightest ~.*
com·pute [kəm'pju:t] *v.t.* reckon; calculate. **com·pu·ta·tion** [ˌkɔmpju'teiʃən] *n.* **com·put·er** [kəm'pju:tə*] *n.* machine that stores information on discs or magnetic tapes, analyses it, and produces information as required.
com·rade ['kɔmrid, 'kʌm-] *n.* trusted companion; loyal friend;

cen·tra·tion [ˌkɔnsen'treiʃən] *n.* concentrating or being ~d; power of concentrating; that which is ~d. *concentration camp,* place where civilian political prisoners are confined.
con·cen·tric [kɔn'sentrik] *adj.* having a common centre (*with* another circle, etc.).
con·cept ['kɔnsept] *n.* idea underlying a class of things; general notion. **con·cep·tion** [kən'sepʃən] *n.* **1.** (act of forming an) idea or plan: *to have a clear ~ion of what must be done; great powers of ~ion.* **2.** conceiving (1).

COMMUNICATE



thermometre	computer	generator	screwdriver
instrument	machine	apparatus	tool
measures temperature	stores information	produces electricity	turns screws

CONSOLIDATE

Activity one

How is a definition built ? Look at this example and do the same.

A thermometer is an instrument. It measures temperatures.

A thermometer is an instrument that measures temperatures.

— A thermometer is an instrument. It measures temperature.
— A hammer is a tool. It drives in nails.
— A camera is an apparatus. It takes photos.
— An electric meter is an instrument. It measures electricity.
— A typewriter is a machine. It prints letters.
— A saw is a tool. It cuts wood.

Activity two

Now, write more definitions.

A pair of scissors					records sound.
A calculator		a	tool		is used for cutting things.
A tape-recorder	is		machine	that	calculates.
A washing-machine		an	instrument		is used for turning the soil.
A plough			apparatus		
					washes clothes.
A telephone					is used for talking at a distance.

Activity three

Write definitions like this :

A speedometer is an instrument used for measuring speed.

objects	class	use
speedometer	instrument	measure speed
generator	apparatus	produce electricity
computer	machine	store information
screwdriver	tool	turn screws
clock		measure time
spanner		turn nuts

Activity four

Give the right definition to each word.

pen : instrument that is used for writing.

ruler :

setsquare :

protractor :

compasses (a pair of) :

Activity five

Put each word in its box : telephone / brush / tape-recorder / scissors / calculator / speedometer / saw / clock / spanner / sewing-machine / camera.

apparatus	instrument	machine	tool

READ

Computers



Rafik : Can you help me, Yacine ?

Yacine : Sorry, Rafik. I am busy at the moment. I'm working at my science project.

Rafik : Please Yacine. I really need your help.

Yacine : Well. Come on then. What's wrong ?

Rafik : I must write an article about modern achievements. I've chosen the computer but I don't know how to start.

Yacine : First, I suggest you look up this word in a dictionary.

Rafik : I found the definition but it's not easy to understand.

Yacine : Right. A computer is a machine that solves problems and keeps records. It never makes a mistake. What else, Rafik ?

Rafik : I want to know how a computer system works.

Yacine : I'll try to make it easy for you.
A computer contains five main units : **input, memory, arithmetic and logic, control** and **output.**

— The input unit receives the information and the instructions through the **keyboard** that looks like a typewriter. These instructions are called the **program.**
— The memory unit stores the information.
— The arithmetic and logic unit solves the problems.
— The control unit coordinates the operations of the other units.
— The output unit gives the answers to the problems.
— The results are seen on a screen or printed on sheets of paper. All right, Rafik ?

Rafik : Great ! I saw a travel agent at work last week. He was using a computer. I can describe the different steps now.

Yacine : Is that all ?

Rafik : Er... not really. What do you think of this part of the article, Yacine ?

Yacine : Let me see ....
..... modern achievements in electronics are making life easier at home, in the office and in the factory. We are now in the computer age. Computers are seen in universities, schools and libraries. They have become useful to hospitals, police and many public services.

Computers can write and perform music and do drawings. They are our partners in question and answer games and games of checkers. They chide us for a wrong answer or congratulate us for the right one.'
The expansion is all right Rafik and how about the conclusion now ?

Rafik : No idea.

Yacine : I've got an article about a computer teacher in class. Have a look at this magazine on page 2.

Rafik : Page 2 ... yes, here we are.

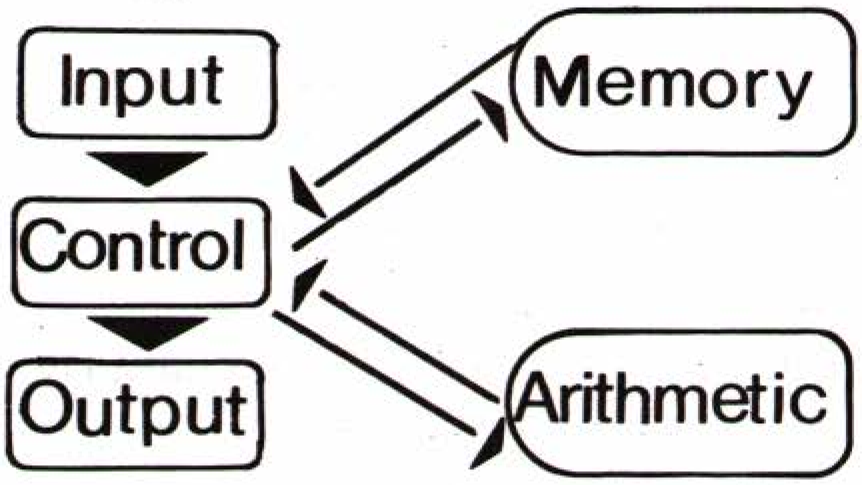
COMPUTER TEACHER

Leachim, an assistant teacher in a New York City primary school, is rather remarkable. He has light-bulb ears, a wood body and plastic legs. He has memorized the contents of several science and reading books, sings a little, tells jokes and quizzes his 29 students with a variety of multiple-choice questions. That's because Leachim is a robot-like computer, built and programmed by the husband of teacher Gail Freeman to help her in the classroom. Leachim even has a sense of humor: When he gets impatient, he simply turns himself off. □

Rafik : It's incredible, isn't it ?

UNDERSTAND

Activity one



What does what ? Fill in the boxes

input unit	....
....	....
....	solves problems.
control unit	....
....	gives the results.

Activity two

What can computers do ? Start like this :

Computers can solve problems ...

They can solve problems and keep records.

They can solve problems, keep records and ..... .

Activity three

Scientists often represent a computer as a person.

Find out the words and phrases that illustrate this fact.

— partners

—

—

—

Activity four

How did Rafik plan his article ?

Title = ...

1) Introduction : Definition of a computer.

2) Process : ....

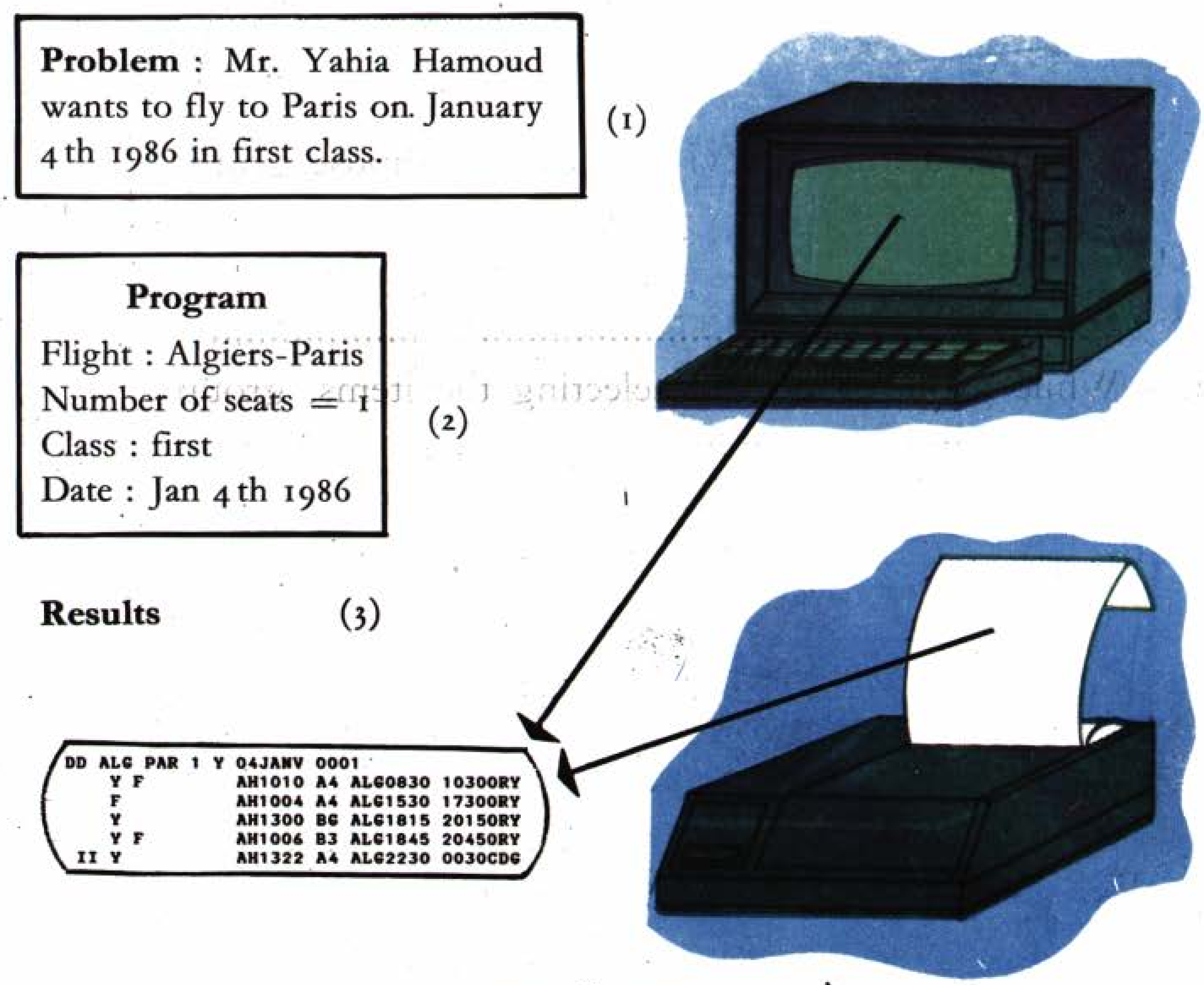
3) Expansion : ....

4) Conclusion : ....

WRITE

Rafik went to a travel agency. He saw the travel agent at work. He prepared this diagram to illustrate his article.

Write the description of the different steps of the process.



AGENT'S COUPON

DATE OF ISSUE: 04 JAN 86

ORIGIN: ALG

DESTINATION: Paris/ORY

NAME OF PASSENGER: YAHIA/H Mr.

NOT TRANSFERABLE

NOT VALID BEFORE: 1 2

NOT VALID AFTER: 04 JAN 87

ORIGINALLY ISSUED AGAINST

BY (AGENT'S NUMERIC CODE) AT. ON DATE YR

TOUR CODE

THIS TICKET ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE		FARE BASIS	ALLOW	CARRIER	FLIGHT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	STATUS
FROM	ALGIERS	YN	KG 20	AH	860	YN	04 JAN 86	18.15	OK
TO	PARIS/ORY	YN	KG 20	AH	835	YN	02 MAR 86	20.15	OK
TO		TICKET DESIGNATOR	BAGGAGE CHELKED UNCK'D	PCS WT		UNCK WT	PCS WT	UNCK WT	

fare mon	amt 2000 DA	MUA TOTAL	Amt
tax mon	amt	DA	2000 DA
equive mon amt ptf	amt		

ROUTE CODE

CPN: 0

AIRLINE

FORM AND SERIAL NUMBER

CK

FROM TO	FOR ISSUING OFFICE	
	CARRIER	FAF CALCUL

FARE MON

RELAX

The computer has printed the results on a sheet of paper.

Let's decode the message.

```
1SS 1 AH1300 Y 04JAN ALG1815 2015ORY BG
2SS 1 AH1003 F 02MAR ORY1515 1715ALG A4
n1/MR YAHIA HAMOUD
c567845
v OK
dBOUMEDINE/K
rTKDAH42109888566
OK HLE AH1300/1715    AH1003/1415 S 9BUNJD
```

1 SS 1 AH 1300 Y 04 JAN ALG 1815 2015 ORY BG

n_1 Yahia / H MR. (Customer's name)

C 567845 (Customer's telephone number)

V OK

d Boumedine/K (Travel agent's name)

Z TKD AH 42109 888 566

OK HLE AH 1300 / 1715 AH 1003 / 1415 5 9 BUNJD.



RELAX 3

PHONETICS

Cross out the word which has a different sound.

been	cheek	ear
feel	bin	here
reach	chick	hair
check	rich	real

PRONUNCIATION

Read these words loudly.

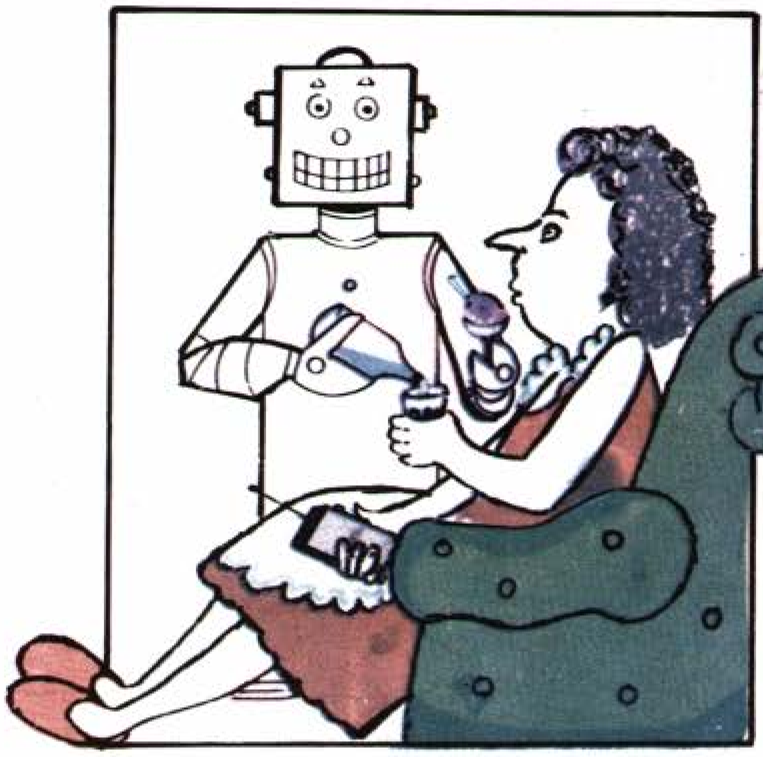
half, safe, life.
very, visit, voice.
author, authorization, Athens.
their, then, they.
same, sing, second.
shoe, sure, machine.
measure, treasure.
high, history, home.
black, bad, bag.
do, dog, door.
good, grass, great.
chair, child, choice.
join, journey, page.

INFORMATION

Home computer

There is a lot of publicity these days about the home computer.

Futurists are predicting that in a few years there will be a computer in every house. This computer will store all sorts of useful information in its memory such as birthdays, anniversaries, money balances and inventories of household objects.



The computer will turn lights on, turn off heaters and adjust air conditioners, open and shut doors and record what time the children come in.

GUESSING GAME

1. - Fill in the boxes according to the definitions.
2. - Read the words loudly.

1) - not small
 - used for carrying things
 - to ask for pardon

B	I	G
B	A	G
B	E	G

2) - you sleep on it
 - not good
 - flower that is starting to grow

B	U	D

3) - not long
 - man's item of clothing
 - to fire at

S	H	I	R	T

4) - not empty
- silly person
- autumn

F	A	L	L

5) - green part of a tree
- exist
- strong feeling

L	O	V	E

6) - thin rope
- strong paper
- vehicle pulled by a horse

C	O	R	D

DEFINITION

A pair of trousers is an article of clothing that is singular at the top and plural at the bottom.

KEYS TO ABBREVIATIONS

30° : thirty degrees
18° C : eighteen degrees Celsius
- 5° : five degrees below zero
c. 5.00 : circa (about) five o'clock
B.C. : before Christ
p.m. : post meridiem (after noon)
a.m. : ante meridiem (before noon)
$\frac{12}{20}$: twelve out of twenty

POEM

There was a naughty boy

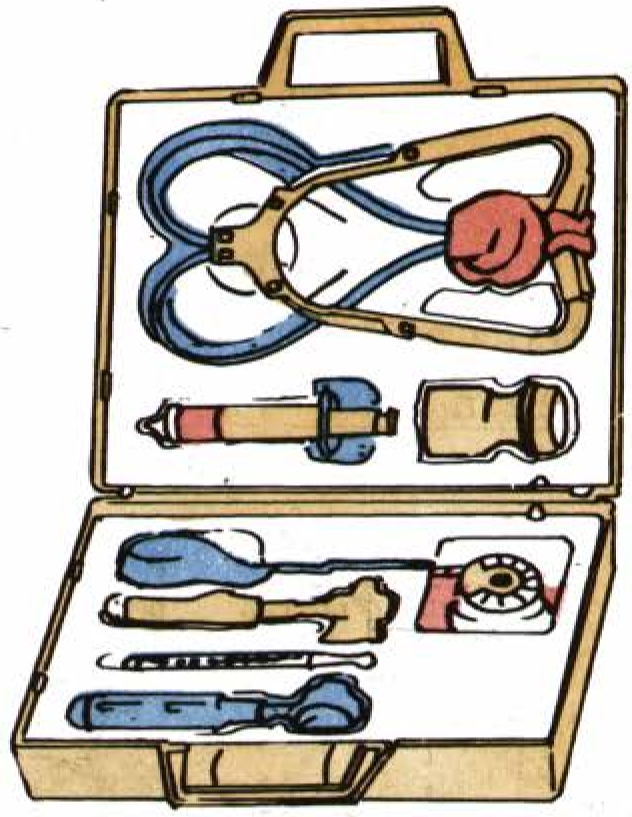
There was a naughty boy,
And a naughty boy was he,
He ran away to Scotland
The people to see
There he found
That the ground
Was as hard,
That a yard
Was as long
That a song
Was as merry
That a cherry
Was as red
That lead
Was as weighty,
That four score
Was as eighty,
That a door
Was as wooden
As in England
So he stood in
His shoes and he wonder'd
He wonder'd,
He stood in his
Shoes and he wonder'd.



John Keats

COMPOSITION GAME





1. Playskool Electronics 'Maximus'

The computer companion for learning and fun.
Operates by battery
Price £ 10.45

2. Fisher-price medical kit

Includes a stethoscope that really picks up heart beats, a blood pressure gauge with dial that 'works' and other medical accessories.
For ages 3 - 7 years.
Price : £ 11.95

These items are taken from a catalogue.

Read the descriptions that are advertised, then use these cues to write a full description.

Start like this :

item N_o. 1 : This toy is a computer. It is used for .../We can use it for ...

RIDDLE

— Why are fish considered well educated ?
— Because they are always in schools.

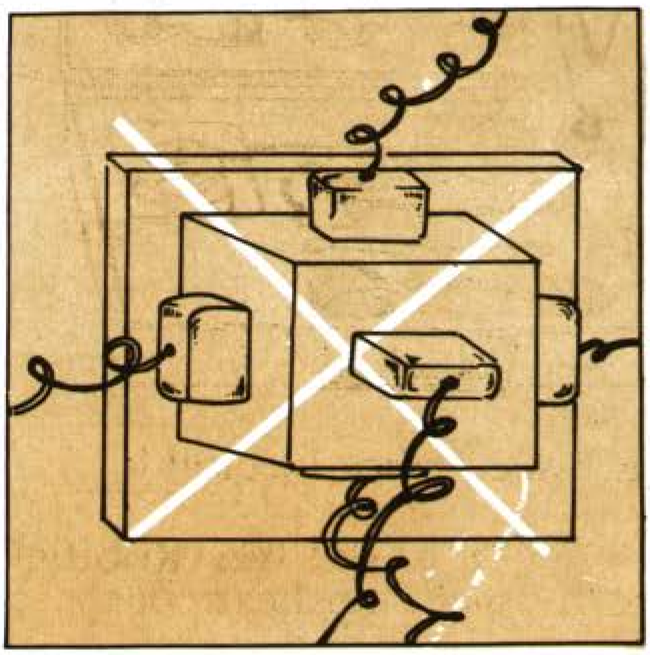
RECOGNITION GAME

Danger at home : Put the warnings under the correct picture.

— Make sure that small children can't reach hot pans.

— Never touch electrical switches with wet hands.
— Never pour water on burning fat.
— Never look for a gas leak with a lighted match.
— Never put too many plugs into one socket.

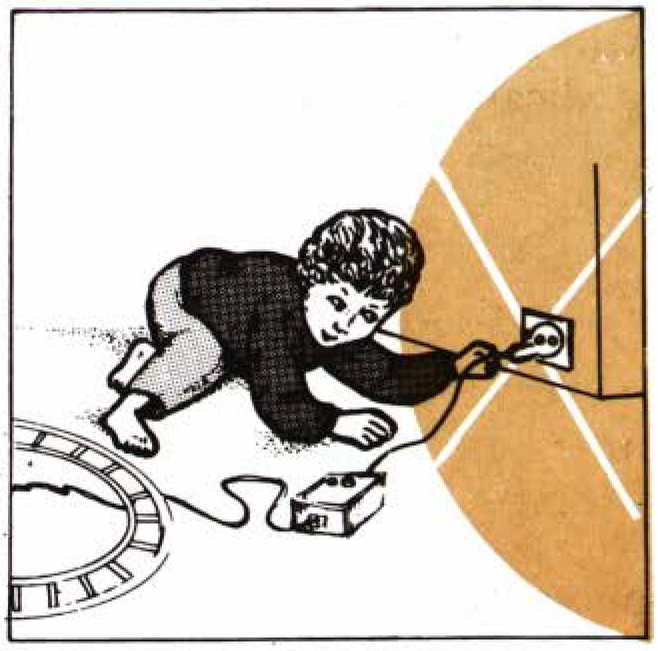
(1)



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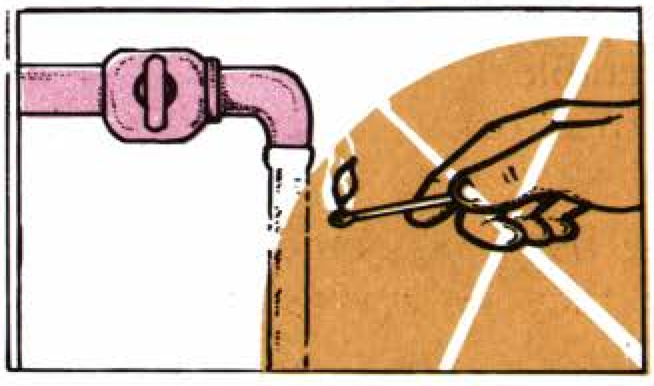
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(4)



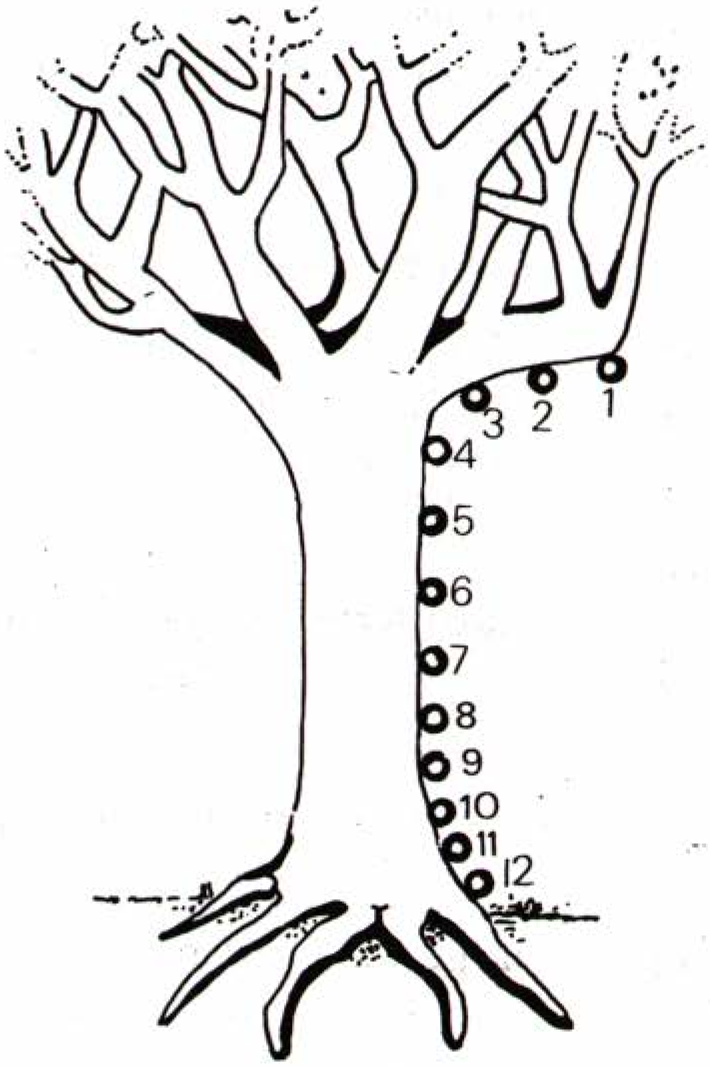
(5)



THE MAGICIAN'S GAME

From tree to root

Change one letter each time.



1. Tree
2. ——
3. Fred
4. ——
5. ——
6. ——
7. ——
8. ——
9. ——
10. ——
11. ——
12. Root

Here are the definitions :

1. (given)
2. we don't pay for it
3. (given)
4. to give food
5. is sown
6. past participle of to see
7. past participle of to be
8. green vegetable
9. to mix with a fork
10. ship
11. shoe
12. (given)

GUESSING GAME

Find the words

```
      _
    _ _ _
  _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _ _ _
  _ _ _ _ _
    _ _ _
      _
```

— article
— pottery with a short neck and a wide mouth.
— sea animal
— used for making shoes or bags
— found in oyster
— pot for liquids
— pronoun

```
      _
    _ _ _
  _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _ _ _
  _ _ _ _ _
    _ _ _
      _
```

— third letter of the alphabet
— used to catch fish
— a turtle has got one
— sea animal with eight legs
— sea mammal
— large flat seafish
— twentieth letter of the alphabet.

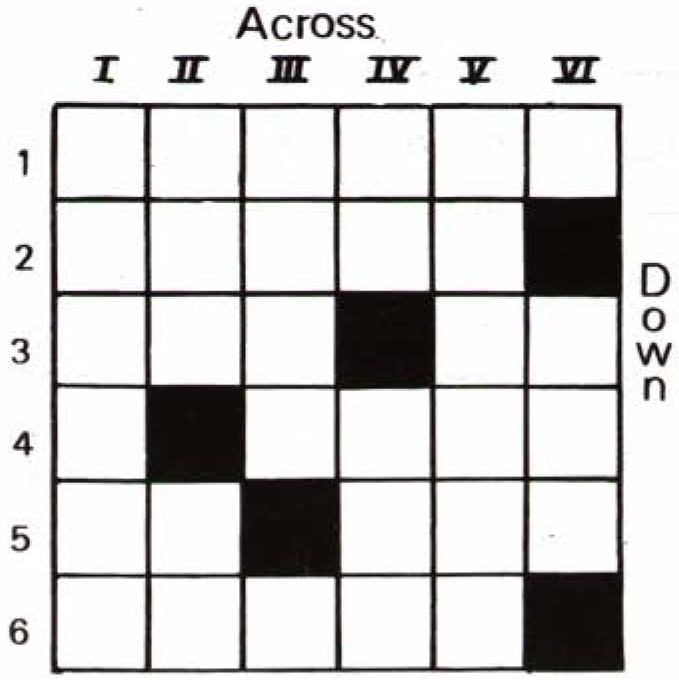
JOKES

— Why are you running along the street with your bicycle ?
— I'm late for school, and I haven't got time to get on.

* * *

— Does the water always come through your roof ?
— No, only when it rains.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

1 Instruction for preparing a cake.
2 Rub out.
3 Motor car – When.
4 We can't use it when it is flat.
5 Negation ..... Beer.
6 Excursions.

Down :

I · Not old.
II · Period in history – Conjunction.
III · Two - wheeled vehicle pulled by a horse.
IV. Verb to be, 3 rd person singular. - Give money (upside down).
V · Found inside the shells of some oysters,
VI · To use the eyes.

GUESSING GAME

Problem solving

Samira is as old as Leila. Leila is 2 years older than Nadia. Nadia is 4 years younger than Farida. Farida was born in 1970.

How old is

Samira ? [ ]   Nadia ? [ ]
Leila ? [ ]   Farida ? [ ]

UNIT 13

How long have you been there ?



Experienced shorthand typist required
Good salary.
Write to National Bank
Box 114

Fatiha has been a typist in the bank for ten years. She has worked there since 1976.

In 1986, she moved to another town. Now, she is looking for a post near her new house. She read this ad two days ago.

COMMUNICATE

What is Fatiha's job ?
Where does she work ?
How long has she been there ?
Since when has she worked there ?
Why is she looking for a new post ?
How long ago did she read this ad ?

CONSOLIDATE

Activity one

Read the situations and answer the questions.

For example :

1) Karima bought her school bag two years ago. She still uses it.

   How long has she had her school bag ?

   She has had her school bag for two years.

2) Yacine left home at two thirty. It is five o'clock and he hasn't come back yet.

   How long has he been out ?

3) Mrs. Salem arrived at Okba School three years ago. She is still teaching there.

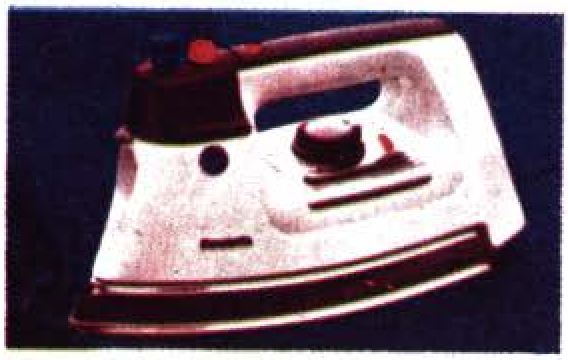
   How long has she taught in that school ?

4) Tahar opened his garage eighteen months ago. He is still working in it.

   How long has he worked in his garage ?

Activity two

Read the situations then complete the sentences.



People used the electric iron for the first time in 1891. We have used the electric iron for .... years.



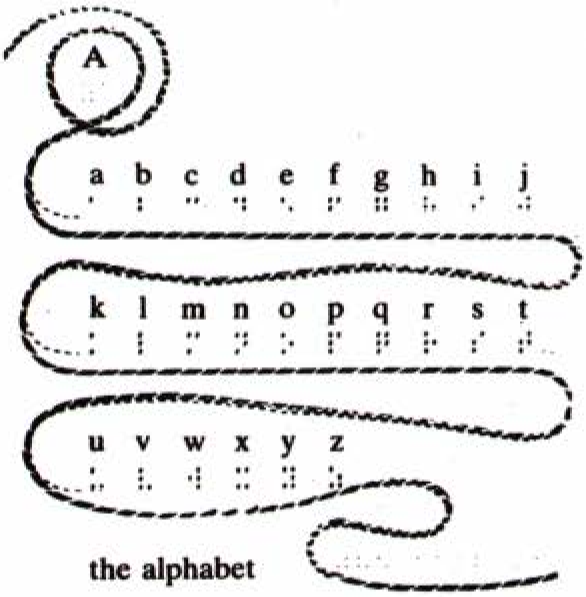
UNIT 13

Two teams played the first basket ball match on 20th January 1892.

We .... basket ball for ....



Von Neuman invented the computer in 1948. We have manipulated computers for ....



Louis Braille invented the braille alphabet in 1829.

Blind people .... in braille type for ....



Louis Renault made his first car in 1898.

People .... Renault cars for ....

Activity three

Find the answers. Look at this example and do the same.

Salima : Did Fatiha phone yesterday ?
Karima : No, ... last Tuesday.
No, she hasn't phoned since last Tuesday.
Rachid : Did you watch T.V. last Friday ?
Yacine : No, ... the beginning of my exams.
Abdelkader : Did you meet Rachid recently ?
Zhor : No, ... Youcef's party.
Salima : Did Zhor work on my dress yesterday ?
Karima : No, ... last week.
Rafik : Did you have an English class last Wednesday ?
Karima : No, ... the day before yesterday.

Activity four

A detective is checking a hotel booking list. We are on January 3 rd.

room	name	from	up to
23	Brigitte SARL	Dec 14 th	Dec 18 th
24	Meriem FETTAH	Dec 15 th	Dec 25 th
25	Mario RINALDI	Dec 16 th	
26	Jim ATKINS	Dec 17 th	
27	Malika MONCEF	Dec 18 th	

Find his questions.

Detective : When did Brigitte Sarl arrive ?
Receptionist : She arrived on December 14 th.
Detective : .... ?
Receptionist : She left ten days ago.

Detective : .... ?
Receptionist : He has been in the hotel since December 16 th.
Detective : .... ?
Receptionist : Mrs. Moncef ? Er ... for 17 days.
Detective : .... ?
Receptionist : She has been in the hotel since December 18 th.
Detective : .... ?
Receptionist : No, she hasn't. She is still in the hotel.

Activity five : What were Betty's words for these gaps ?

Dear Rafik,

I received your letter two days ..... . I was very happy. I haven't heard from you ..... last January. This was three months ..... . I am spending my spring holidays in Edinburgh. It's a lovely town but the weather is horrible. It hasn't stopped raining ..... we arrived. It has rained ..... two weeks now. What is the weather like in El Djedida ?

That's all for now.

Yours, Betty



Mr. Rafik MESBAH

9, Bougara Avenue

El Djedida

ALGERIA

Activity six Give true information about yourself (use : for / since / ago).

play the guitar / the violin / the piano
learn English / Arabic / French
practise tennis / football / volley ball
travel by plane / by train / by boat
ride a bicycle / a camel / a horse

READ

Casbah Restaurant
El Djedida

12, Colonel Lotfi
El Djedida

17 March 1986

Dear Sir,

I have read your advertisement for a chief cook and I wish for the post. I have worked as a cook for seventeen years but I have been a chief-cook only since 1982. I specialize in Algerian cooking.

I give details of my qualifications and experiences on the attached sheet. I also include references.

Yours faithfully,

Mouloud Amar

M Amar

Curriculum vitae

Family name: Mouloud

First name: Amar

Date and place of birth: 27 July 1950 in Jijel

Address: 12 Colonel Lotfi Avenue, El Djedida

Status: married

Number of children: 4

Education: Primary School 1956 – 1963
Middle School 1963 – 1967
School of catering and hotel management 1967 – 1969

Qualifications: general catering certificate

Work experience: Okba School – Cook Assistant 1970 – 1972.
El Bassour Restaurant – Cook 1972 – 1980
El Minzah Restaurant – Cook 1980 – 1982
Chief cook 1982 – 1986

References: Head of Okba School
Manager of El Basora Restaurant
Manager of El Minzah Restaurant

UNDERSTAND

Activity one

The manager of the Casbah Restaurant invited Mr. Mouloud Amar for an interview.

Find his questions :

The manager : .... ?
Mr. Mouloud: Yes, sir. I have got the General Catering Certificate.
The manager : .... ?
Mr. Mouloud: I got it in 1969.
The manager : .... ?
Mr. Mouloud: No, I didn't. I started there as a cook assistant.
The manager : .... ?
Mr. Mouloud: When I left Okba school, I worked at El Bassour restaurant and at El Minzah.
The manager : .... ?
Mr. Mouloud: I have stayed there for six years.
The manager : You live near the Casbah Restaurant, don't you ?
Mr. Mouloud: Yes, I moved to El Djedida a month ago. That's why I am applying for this job.

Activity two

Fill in this testimonial.

This is to certify that .... worked in my .... He joined us in .... and left in .... He specialized in .... He was a competent .... and his behaviour was excellent.

The Manager of El Bassour Restaurant

Activity three

How did Mr. Mouloud set out his letter ? Put each part of the letter in its right place.

The signature (name written by hand)

The body of the letter

The conclusion (polite ending)

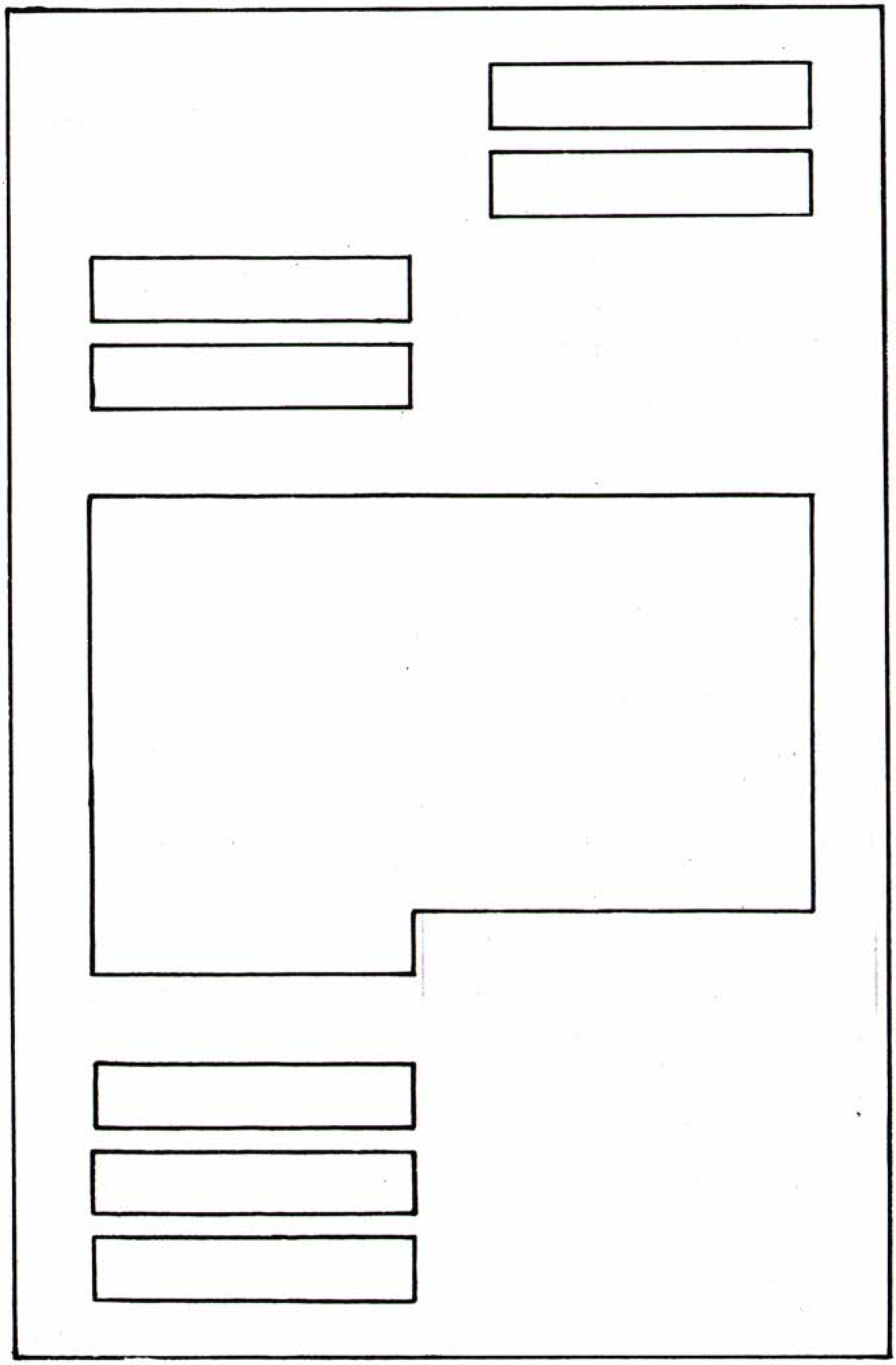
The receiver's address

The sender's name (in capital letters)

The sender's name and address

The date

The salutations (polite beginning)



WRITE

Activity one

Here are some letter closings. Some are formal, others are informal. Put them in the right column.

— Looking forward to hearing from you.
— Yours sincerely.
— Yours faithfully.
— Love from Betty.
— Yours.
— I hope to hear from you soon.
— Bye for now.

formal	informal

Activity two

> **REQUIRED :** Lorry driver willing to work in the Sahara.
> Aged 35-40.
> Must have a good eye sight
> Apply in writing to :
> *Personnel Manager*
> *Oil Company. El Djedida.*

One of your neighbours wants to apply for this job. Write the application letter for him.

JOKE

Jim : I've lost my dog. '
Jane : Why not put an ad in the paper ? '
Jim : Don't be silly, he can't read. '

UNIT 14

You won't believe me if I tell you



Some people say : ' If you dream of coffee, you'll quarrel with someone '.

Others say : ' If you dream of coffee, you'll travel somewhere '.

COMMUNICATE

Yacine : Do you want to play against the micro-computer, Rafik ?

Rafik : Oh, yes. I'd like to but I can't.

Yacine : If I give you some lessons, you will be a good player very soon.

Rafik : Okay. Let's start then.

Yacine : Where is my calculator ? I can't find it anywhere.

Zhor : I saw it on your desk this morning.

Yacine : Yes, ... but I am sure someone has used it and has put it somewhere.

Zhor : Cool down Yacine, and look for it quietly.

CONSOLIDATE

Activity one

Yacine and his friend Aziz want to go to Tunisia. How to get there ? By plane ? By train ? Complete their conversation.

Algiers-Tunis	Air Algerie	SNTF
Price (2 nd class)	776 DA	350 DA
Departure	13.20 (Tuesday)	18.00 (Tuesday)
Arrival	14.25 (Tuesday)	15.00 (Wednesday)

Yacine : Shall we fly to Tunis, then ?

Aziz : If we fly, it'll cost 776 dinars.

Yacine : Oh dear ! We can't go by plane ! That's too expensive ! Tell me Aziz. What about going by train ?

Aziz : If.. .

Yacine : That's interesting. If we .... we (save) .... 426 dinars.

Aziz : How long does it take to get there ?

Yacine : If we .... at 18.00, we .... at 15.00 the next day.

Aziz : Let's go by train, then.

Activity two

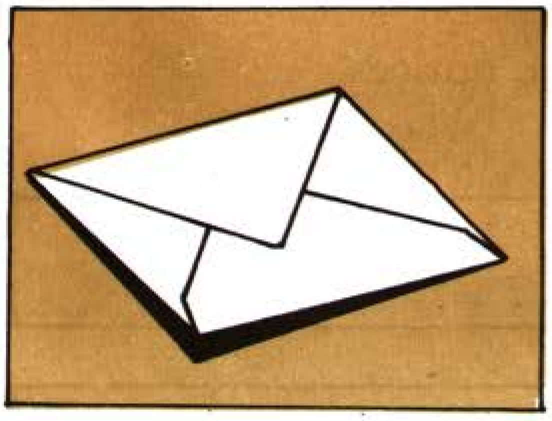
What do they mean ?

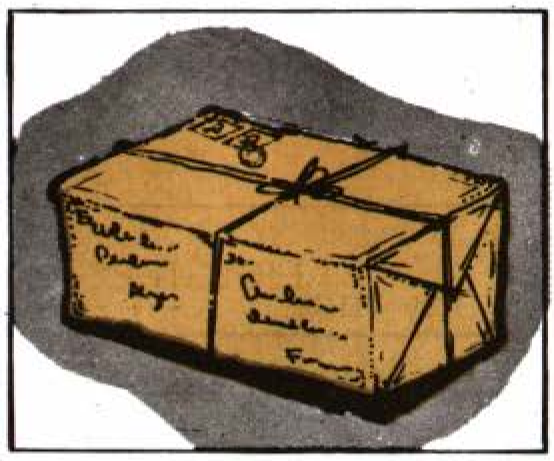
a) Match the warnings with the notices.

FRAGILE	CONFIDENTIAL
Dosage **Adults** : two tablets after meals. **Children** : **under 15 : half a tablet after meals.**	Inflammable material Keep away from fire
70 % wool 30 % polyster Dry clean only.	Selsun lotion Shake well before use. For external use only.

- If you wash this in water you'll damage it.
- The boss will be angry if you read this letter.
- If you don't keep this away it'll catch fire easily.
- If you don't carry it carefully you'll break it.
- If you take these tablets twice a day you'll recover.
- If you drink it you'll be sick.

b) Make your labels and stick them on the right objects.













Activity three

Write your own definitions. Here are two examples.

A graceful person is someone that walks gracefully.
A useful thing is something that we need.
An impatient person...................
A colossal thing..............
A tiny thing ....
A friendly person ....
A tasty thing ....
A helpful person ....
A lazy person ....
A fragile thing ....

Activity four

Fatiha has just arrived at her parents'. But where are they ?

Put in : somewhere, anyone, anything, anywhere, nothing, nowhere, no one.

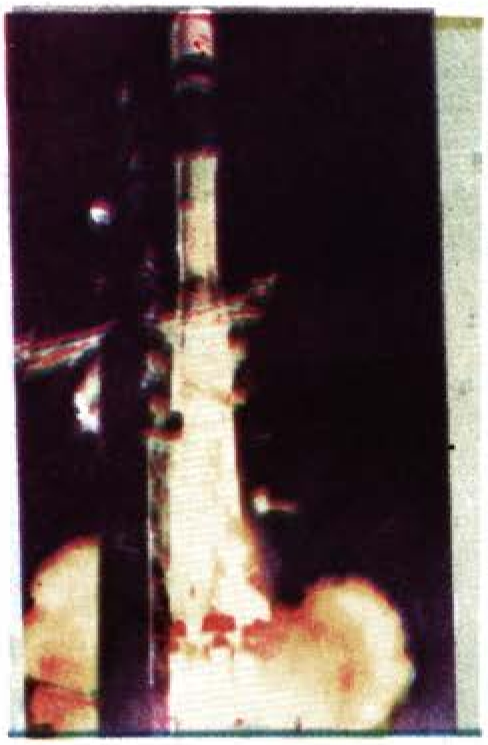
Fatiha : Hello, Yacine. Is there .... in ?
Yacine : They are all away. There's .... at home.
Fatiha : I am thirsty. Is there .... to drink ?
Yacine : The refrigerator is empty. There's .... in it.
Fatiha : But where's Hocine ?
Yacine : He is .... upstairs. I must go out now. Are you going ...., Fatiha ?
Fatiha : I am going .... I am staying here.

Activity five

1) Write five questions like this :
Where will you go if you win a plane ticket ?
2) Exchange your questions with your friend.
3) Answer your friend's questions.

READ

A strange trip



Five, four, three, two, one, zero... The **rocket's fuel** suddenly began to burn in a giant flash of colour. The engine made a loud noise. It sounded like the roar of a wild beast. The rocket was rising faster and faster. Soon, the spaceship was in **orbit.**

My mission was to **detect** space objects.

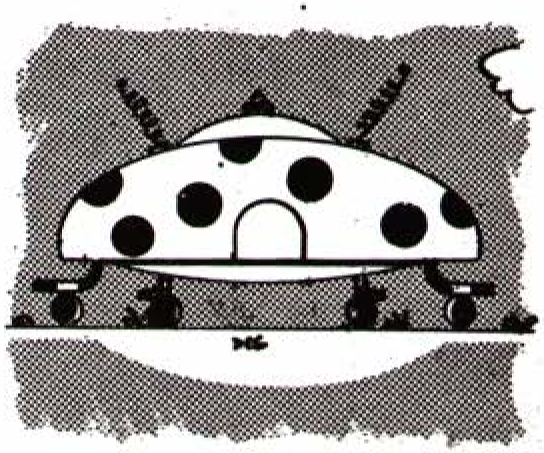
I was flying in space ! I was sharing the same sky with the sun and the stars !

rocket (n) : *a flying machine without wings that travels very fast through the air or space ; fuel is burnt inside the rocket to drive it forward.*

fuel (n) : *any material gas, fluid or solid, that is burnt to operate an engine.*

orbit (n) : *the route of a satellite or space-craft as it circles the earth in space.*

detect (v) : *to see or discover ; detection : the act of seeing or discovering.*



As I was trying to make contact with the space centre, I heard a strange buzz, then ... I saw the THING ! It looked like a huge ladybird with many legs. It was fantastic !

The object attracted me into its magnetic field and I landed on a rocky region. Soon after, I was standing near a door. It slid slowly. A robot came towards me. He opened a flap under his jacket and he pressed a button marked 'MAXIMUM POWER' : - I - AM - W 22 / 2 / PLT he informed me. 'I - AM - YOUR - COMPANION - IF - YOU - TRUST - ME - EVERYTHING - WILL - BE - ALL - RIGHT'.



My face lighted up. I followed W 22 / 2 / PLT. I saw many strange creatures : they had no expression. I could see **antennae** on their heads.

antennae (n) : *long, thin feelers on the heads of some insects*

'IF - THEY - POINT - THEIR - ANTENNAE - AT - YOU - THEY - WILL - READ - IN - YOUR - MIND,' my companion said.

At the same time, the creatures looked at me. They pointed their long and flexible antennae at me. They waved them, then, they curled them up.

'Oh, my goodness ! They have welcomed me.' I thought.

Soon after, they moved here and there and they left as quick as flashes of light. My new friend pushed a button under his jacket and a tablet came down. I had it. It was tasty. It was as refreshing as a drink. I liked it. My companion looked at me, then he sat back. He closed his eyes. There was a long pause. His hand moved slowly across his body. He opened the flap and turned the button to 'MINIMUM POWER'. 'He has switched himself off' I shouted.

A flash of light dazzled my eyes. I closed them, then I opened them in alarm : I was lying on my bed. - No W 22 / 2 / PLT ! No space creatures ! No rocket ! Nothing but a book on my pillow : From the Earth to the Moon .

Will my friends believe me if I tell them this dream ?



UNDERSTAND

Activity one

Read Rafik's dream, then, read these statements and say true (T) or false (F) or not evident (NE).

1) The strange buzz came from the space-centre.
2) The THING was strange.
3) It had a magnetic power.
4) The robot introduced himself to the visitor.
5) The space-creatures did not welcome him.
6) The robot had a special mission.
7) When he woke up, Rafik was very happy.

Activity two

Find the equivalents.

— There was a **giant** flash of colour.
(famous - huge - attractive)

— The noise sounded like the roar of a wild **beast.**
(bird - insect - animal)

— The mission was **to detect** spaccobjects
(discover - attract - contact)

— The robot **pushed** a button.
(pressed - lighted up - slid)

Activity three

The first contact with the space creatures.

Read the text and take notes.

I. - The characters

1) The visitor.

a) Transportation : spaceship

b) His mission : ....

c) His feelings :.................. .

2) The robot.

a) His name : ....

b) His equipment :.............. .

c) His mission :.................. .

3) The creatures.

a) Their faces : ―――――― .

b) Their eyes :...................... .

c) Their heads ....

II. - The space objet

a) Description :....................... .

b) Power :............................... .

Activity four

One night, Rafik read a science fiction book. He fell asleep. He had a wonderful dream.

What do you remember ? (Write a summary of the dream).

WRITE

You had a bad dream last night. Look at these pictures and tell us about it.





It rained all day.................... ....

....





....

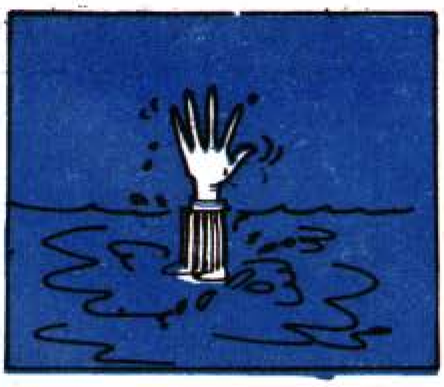
....





....

....





.... Ring .... ring .... Whew !
.... It was a bad dream.

JOKE

Two friends were arranging to meet.

Mick : If I get there first, I'll put a chalk cross on the wall, Paddy.

Paddy : You're right, Mick. And if I get there first, I'll rub it out.

RIDDLE

If you want me, you must undress me.
You can use me thin or fat.
You can find me in every house.
I'm ready at any time.
If you cut me, you'll cry. What am I ?

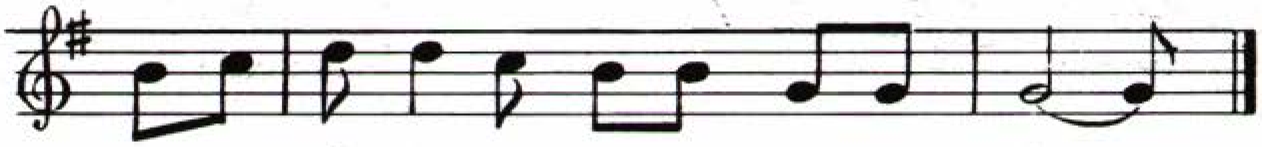
Useful telephone numbers

Heater repair office 56 40 02
Washing machine repair office 79 76 90
Gas repair office 65 41 01
TV colour repair office 58 18 00
Plumber repair office 60 66 90

Read these notices and write sentences like this :
If you dial 56 40 02, you'll get the Heater repair office.

UNIT 15

What are we going to do now ?



What are you going to do now ?
What are you going to do ?
Are you going to laugh or going to cry ?
Are you going to sing or going to fly ?
What are you going to do?
What are you going to do ?

COMMUNICATE

The headmaster : How about the farewell party, Mrs. Salem ?

Mrs. Salem : Don't worry, sir. Everything is going to be all right.

The headmaster : Who is going to take part ?

Mrs. Salem : Well, everybody is, I suppose.

The headmaster : Are your pupils going to prepare something special ?

Mrs. Salem : Er ... I can't tell you now but I'm sure it's going to be a nice surprise.

Betty : Have you got any lighters, please ?
The assistant : Yes. Look at these ones. They're made of silver.
Betty : How much are they ?
The assistant : They are £ 30.
Betty : How about these ones ?
The assistant : These ones are more expensive. They're made of gold.
Betty : Oh ! ... I like this one.
The assistant : Which one ? Oh ! ... This one is not for sale. It's mine.
Betty : But it's made of plastic !
The assistant : Well ... Er ... you know ... .

CONSOLIDATE

Activity one

There is going to be a marriage. Zhor is going to make a dress for Fatiha. What is she going to do ?



study the model



take Fatiha's measures



draw the pattern



cut the cloth



sew the dress

Activity two

Tahar is in Cairo. Look at this table and write sentences like this.:

Tahar has already taken photos from the Cairo Tower. Today, he is going to see the Tutankhamon's collection in the Cairo Museum.

• take photos from the Cairo Tower	✓
• see the Tutankhamon's collection in the Cairo Museum	✗
• buy papyrus at the Papyrus Institute	✗
• ride a camel near the Pyramids	✓
• do some shopping in Khan El Khalil Bazaar	✗
• visit Mohamed Ali's Mosque in the Citadel of Saladin	✓
• cross the Nile in a felucca	✗
• pray in El Azhar Mosque	✓

Activity three

What are you going to do ?
I am dirty. I am going to have a bath.
I am thirsty. ....
I am hungry.. ....
I am tired. ....
I am sleepy. ....

Activity four

It is 7.30. Rafik is getting ready to go to school. ' He is surely going to be late ' thinks Fatiha.

Look at the underlined words and find Zhor's questions.

Fatiha : The <u>bus</u> is going to leave in two minutes.
Zhor : What ? What is going to leave in two minutes ?
Fatiha : The bus is. <u>Rafik</u> is obviously going to miss it.
Zhor : ....
Fatiha : Rafik is, mum. He is going to <u>come back home</u> !
Zhor : Oh ! I am sorry. I haven't heard you.
....
Fatiha : He is going to come back home and <u>dad</u> is going to drive him on his way as usual.
Zhor : Tahar ?
Fatiha : No, mum.
Zhor : ...., then ?
Fatiha : What's the matter, mum ?
Zhor : I'm very sorry, Fatiha. The radio is on. I can't hear you.

Activity five

Here are scraps of conversations. Complete them like this :

Student : The paintings were marvellous.
Teacher : Which ones did you like best ?
Student : .... that Dinet painted.
Teacher : Yes, I agree with you.

Student : The paintings were marvellous.
Teacher : Which ones did you like best ?
Student : The ones that Dinet painted.
Teacher : Yes, I agree with you.

Husband : And now, you must make up your mind. Which dress are you going to buy ?
Wife : Well, I'll take the blue ..... .
Husband : Super !

Custom officer : Stop this passenger !
Policeman : Which one ?
Custom officer : .... with black glasses.
Policeman : Don't worry. He's a nice man.
Custom officer : How do you know ?
Policeman : He's my neighbour.
Custom officer : It's all right, then.

Student : Can you lend me the Junior Encyclopedia, please ?
Librarian : which books do you want ?
Student : The ones about .... and ....
Librarian : Here you are, love.
Student : Thank you, madam.

Girl : Have you seen that man ?

Boy : .... ?

Girl : The one buying a sandwich.

Boy : What's the matter with him ?

Girl : He's wearing a wig.

Boy : Oh you !

Man : .... ?

Lady : Which one ?

Man : The man that took the teacher's part.

Lady : You still don't know his name, do you ?

Man : Er....



READ

Everything comes to an end

Pupils : And now, Mrs. Salem, what are we going to do ?

Mrs. Salem : Strange question ! What do you mean ?

Pupils : Well, school is over. We'll be on holidays soon. Everything comes to an end.

Mrs. Salem : No kidding ? Cheer up everybody ! All right for the farewell party !

Pupils : Super ! We're going to sing ! We're going to dance ! We're going to ...

Mrs. Salem : Hold on there ! First, let's think about our school magazine. Any idea ?

Ahmed : Yes, madam. We've got all the articles but we haven't bound the sheets yet.

Mrs. Salem : That's interesting but the binding is the last step. You must think about the headings.

Zaki : The headings, madam ?

Mrs. Salem : Yes. The headings are the words that you can read at the top of a section. They show the subject of what follows. For example, ' Agriculture ', ' Sightseeing ', ' Sports ' ....

Zaki : Oh, I see.

Mrs. Salem : You mustn't forget the editorial, the illustration and the pagination. After that, I'll give you a hand for the off-print.
I suggest you split into groups and work according to your affinities.

Rafik : In the end, we really are journalists.

Mrs. Salem : Well, budding journalists, Rafik !

Rafik : Er ...

Ahmed : What about the farewell party, Mrs. Salem ?

Mrs. Salem : All the pupils of Okba School will participate. All of you will decorate the dining-hall where the staff, the pupils and the guests will meet. There will be drinks and cakes, songs, poems, jokes and a handicraft exhibition.

Zaki : Will the items be for sale ?

Mrs. Salem : Why not ? You have already prepared labels, haven't you ?

Rafik : Yes, madam. Everything is ready. But how about the prices ?

Ahmed : Let's have a class outing to the Ministry of Commerce !

Rafik : Smashing !

Zaki : We're going to start again ! It's a series of beginnings, isn't it ?

Mrs. Salem : Well, all the best boys and girls ! You were just great !

UNDERSTAND

Activity one

Mrs. Salem's pupils took notes down about the preparation of the farewell party. They have got a lot of ideas but they can't make up their minds.

Imagine their conversation.

Problem : We wrote a lot of articles, Which ones are we going to choose ?

Suggestion : I like the ones about sports.

Problem : We selected a lot of items. Which ones are we going to exhibit ?

Suggestion : ....

Problem : We learned a lot of songs. Which ones are we going to sing ?

Suggestion : ....

Problem : We made a lot of banners. Which onces are we going to hang ?

Suggestion : ....

Problem : We bought a lot of drinks. Which ones are we going to serve first ?

Suggestion : ....

WORKSHOP

You're going to do something unusual today. Join in the groups and share the work !

I. - THE SCHOOL MAGAZINE

A - **Here is the list of the articles**

1) The greenhouse
2) London
3) The history of football
4) Pottery
5) Madam Tussaud's
6) The secrets of a long life
7) The police school of Soumaa
8) A wonderful world
9) Cave art in the Tassili
10) A happy end
11) Computers
12) Curriculum vitae
13) A strange trip

B - **Here are the headings**

1) Sports
2) Oceanography
3) Sightseeing
4) Technology
5) Advertisements
6) Art
7) Agriculture
8) Health
9) Science fiction

C - **Now match the headings with the articles start like this.**

Agriculture	**Sports**
— The greenhouse	— The history of football
	— A happy end

II. - THE FAREWELL PARTY

Teachers, parents, relatives and friends are going to help prepare the farewell party.

Imagine what they are going to do.

Start like this :

1. - The decoration

Zaki's group are going to decorate the dining-hall with banderoles and flowers. ....

....

....

2. - banners and flowers.

Rafik's mother is going to make some cakes. ....

....

....

3. - The exhibition

....

....

....

4. - ....

....

....

5. - ....

....

....

III. - All the characters used interjections to express their feelings. Match the situations with the interjections.

A - **Situation.**

1. - Mrs. Salem talked about the new activity in the school programme. Rafik and Ahmed liked it.

B - **Interjection**

Oh great !

A - **Situations**

1. - Mrs. Salem talked about the new activity in the school programme. Rafik and Ahmed liked it.

2. - Zaki was puzzled when he saw the greenhouses. They all were in the same direction.

3. - It takes months to grow tomatoes and five minutes to eat them . Rafik could not believe it.

4. - Mrs. Salem liked the way the pupils decorated the classroom.

5. - Rafik learned a lot about computers.

6. - When Yacine told Rafik about a computer teacher in He could not believ it.

7. - Rafik got very surprised when Yacine told him about the reaction of a computer teacher.

8. - Rafik understood everything about computers. He was happy.

9. - Mrs. Salem's pupils were sad because school was over. Mrs Salem warmed them up.

10. - Mrs. Salem told them about the farewell party. Everybody liked the idea.

11. - All the pupils got excited. Mrs. Salem wanted to calm them down.

12. - Mrs. Salem said to Rafik that he was only a budding journalist. Rafik hesitated to answer.

13. - Ahmed was joking when he suggested a class outing to the Ministry of Commerce. Rafik liked the joke.

14. - Mrs. Salem enjoyed the academic year with her pupils.

B - Interjections.

1) You were just great !
2) Incredible !
3) Cheer up !
4) Er ...
5) It's exciting !
6) That's fantastic !
7) Splendid !
8) No kidding ?
9) That's curious !
10) Great !
11) It's fascinating !
12) That's terrific !
13) Super !
14) Hold on there !

WRITE

Holidays are coming. What are you going to do ?

— stay at home ?

— go camping ?

— travel ?

— work ? help ?

Here are some suggestions and some words to help you write your essay.

RESOURCES

I. - TRAVELLING.

— a journey - a trip - a tour - the route - a hotel - the station - the airport - the plane - the port - the ship ...

— cheap - expensive - modest - luxurious - fast - crowded ...

— to travel - to leave - to ride - to fly - to sail - to catch - to pack up - to register ...

II. - CAMPING.

A - The sea-side

— the coast - the beach - the sand - a net - a tent - fish - a fishing boat - a line - a rod ...

— rough - smooth - clear - deep - fresh ...

— to catch - to lie down - to bask ...

B - **The mountain**

— a wood - a river - a cabin - a tent - a fire - a log.

— huge - thick - shady - quiet ...

C - **The country-side**

— a farm - a village - a hill - the fields - the cattle ...

— picturesque - quiet ...

— to hire - to let - to drive - to feed - to help ...

III. - IN TOWN

— a city - the park - the zoo - the cinema - the museum (other places of interest) ...

— empty - full - crowded - lively - noisy - quiet ...

— to visit - to sit - to admire - to attend ...

IV. - THE HOUSE

— the owner - the tenant - a building - a flat - a villa - an architect - a plan ...

— high - low - light - dark - large - roomy - small - tiny - luxurious - pleasant ...

— to own - to rent - to move in - to move out - to live in - to settle - to build ...

RELAX

1) Make the invitation cards for the farewell party.

2) Write the programme of the party.

UNIT 16

The farewell party

PROGRAMME

- Welcome Word
- Sketch
- Jokes
- Concert
- Poems
- Folk dances
- Exhibition
- Refreshments and snacks
- Songs
- Farewell Speech



To our headmaster,
To our teachers,
To our parents,

What a lot we'll say about your warm friendliness and confidence !

You all acted as guides and consultants. You took part with us in our school activities and our outings. You tried to understand us. Our relationships have always been warm and pleasant.

Of course, our mistakes irritated you sometimes, but you rarely showed it. On the contrary, you were patient or ... amused.

You all gave us the first things first, and then we sprang.

Thanks a million !

SKETCH : A ticket to the moon.



JOKES

The teacher : ' Today we'll review our tenses. Now, if I say I am beautiful, what tense is it ? '

A student : ' Obviously the past tense '.

* * *

Teacher : ... and as you know, heat causes expansion and cold causes contraction. Jim, can you give me an example ?

Jim : Yes, sir. In summer when it's hot the days are longer than in winter when it's cold.

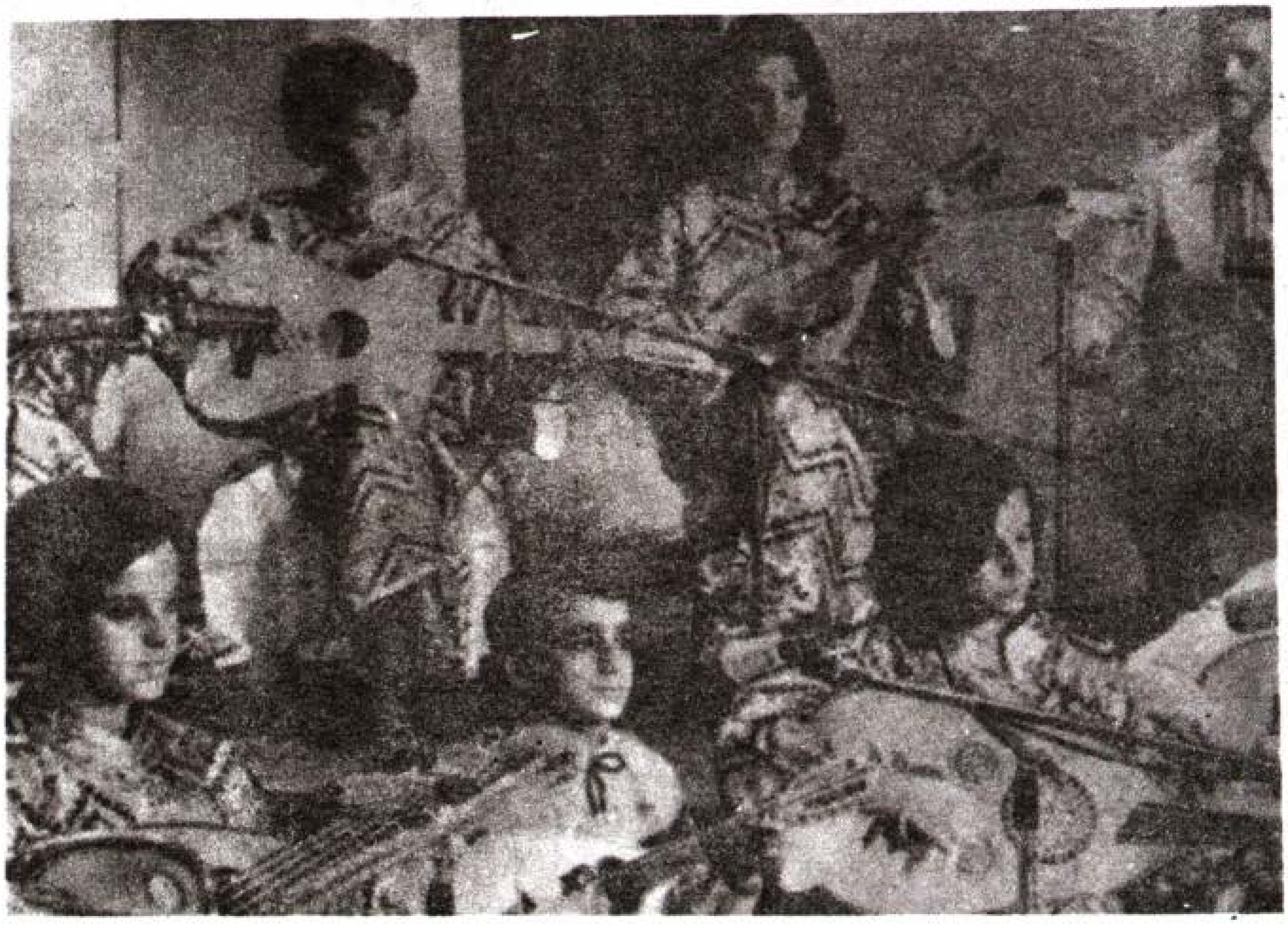
* * *

Art teacher : I told you to draw a cow eating grass, but you've only drawn a cow.

Pupil : Yes, sir. The cow's eaten all the grass.

* * *

CONCERT



POEMS

The rose family



The rose is a rose
And always was a rose.
But the theory now goes
That the apple's a rose,
And the pear is, and so's
The plum, I suppose.
The dear only knows
What will next prove a rose
You, of course, are a rose -
But were always a rose.

Robert FROST

Grammar in rhymes

Three little words you often see
Are **articles** a, an and the.
A **noun's** the name of anything
As school or garden toy or swing.
Adjectives tell the kind of noun
As great, small, pretty, white or brown.
Verbs tell of something being done :
To read, write, count, sing, jump or run.
How things are done the **adverbs** tell,
As slowly, quickly, badly, well.
Conjunctions join the words together
As men and women, wind or weather.
The **preposition** stands before
A noun as : in or through a door.
The **interjection** shows surprise
As Oh, how pretty ! Ah ! how wise !
The whole are called the part of speech
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

A summer holiday

Put by your books and slates today !
This is the sunny month of June,
And we will go this afternoon
Over the hills and far away.

Hurray ! we'll have a holiday
And through the wood and up the glade
we'll go in sunshine and in shade
Over the hills and far away.

The wild rose blooms on every spray
In all the sky there's no cloud
And merry birds are singing loud
Over the hills and far away.

No one of us behind must stay,
But little ones and all shall go
Where summer breezes gently blow
Over the hills and far away.

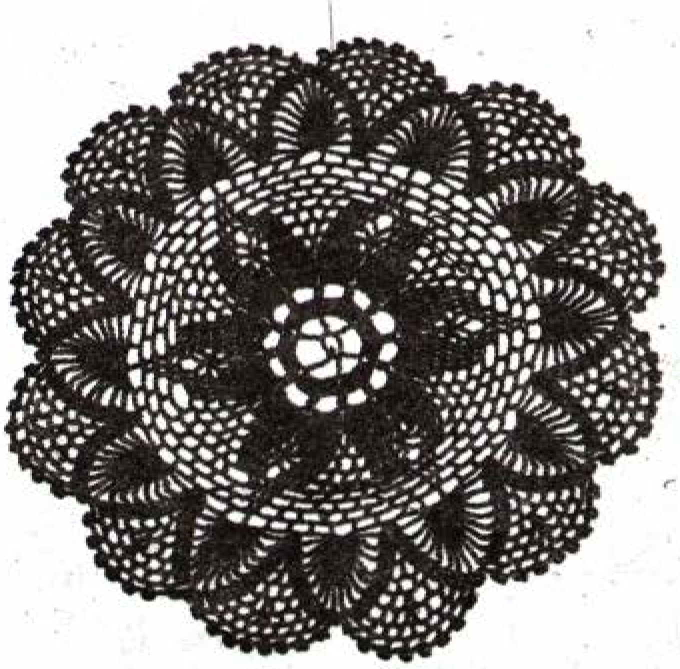
FOLK DANCES



EXHIBITION





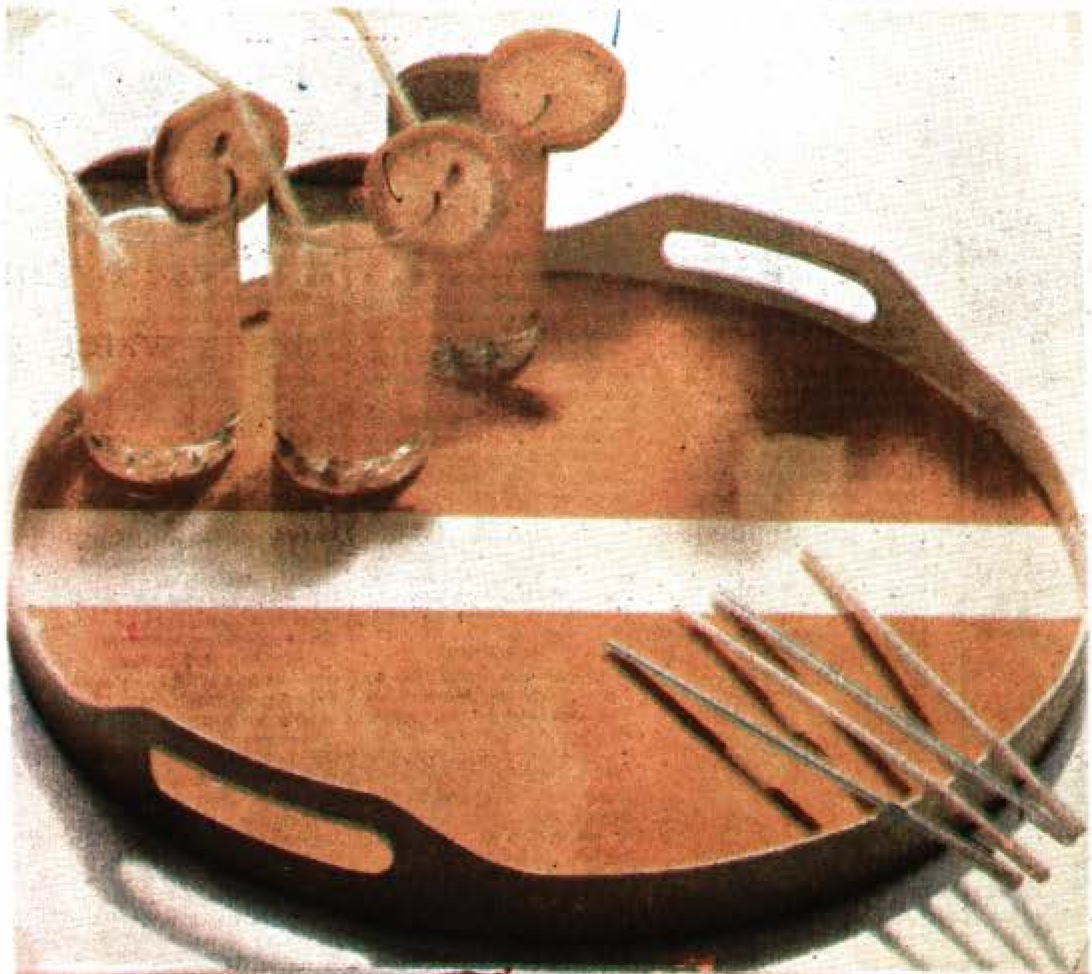








REFRESHMENTS AND SNACKS





SONGS

Stewball



Now Stewball was a racehorse
And I wish he were mine,
He never drank water,
He always drank wine.

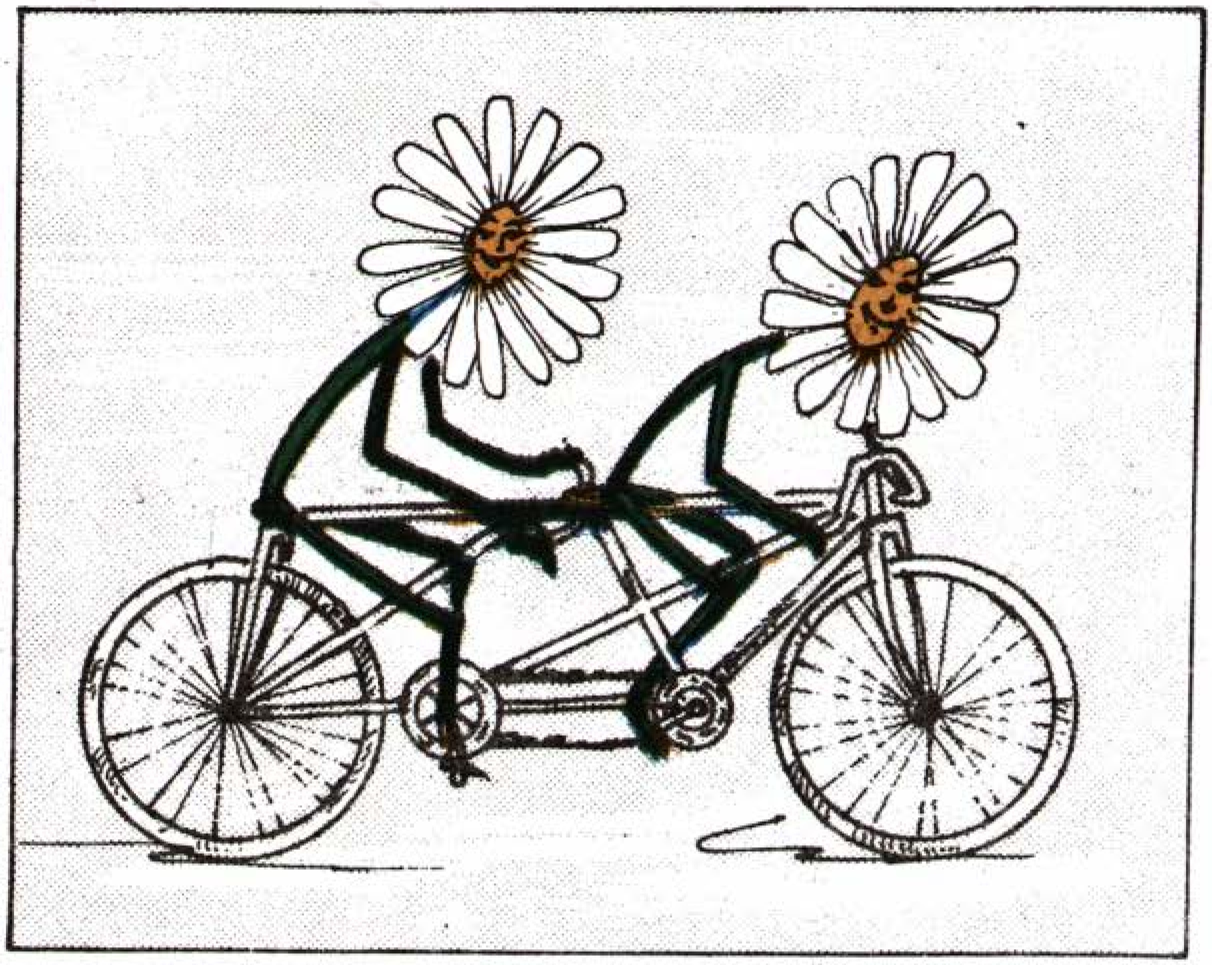
His bridle was silver,
His mane it was gold,
And the worth of his saddle
Has never been told.

Oh ! The racecourse was crowded,
And Stewball was there,
But the betting was heavy
On the bay and the mare.

I bet on the grey mare
I bet on the bay,
If I'd bet on old Stewball,
I'd be a rich man today.

And way over yonder,
Ahead of them all,
A prancing and dancing,
Came my noble Stewball.

Daisy



Daisy ! Daisy ! Give me your answer, do.
I'm half crazy, all for the love of you.
It won't be a stylish marriage.
I can't afford a carriage,
But you'll look sweet upon the seat
Of a bicycle made for two.

Mrs. Salem's farewell speech



Okba School is a stage.
And all the pupils and the teachers
have played many parts.
Soon, we'll have our exits,
nine months ago, we had our entrances

Remember first, Rafik,
smiling and cheerful,
then Ahmed,
gentle and confident.

Then comes Zaki,
gay and careless.
Then there's Malika,
cool and flexible
and Lila with her marvellous
sense of humour,
and Wahiba sudden and quick
to the outings,
and Fadila, sober and sensitive,
and Nadjia clever at imitating
all the teachers,
and Naïma, never depressed,
fond of encyclopedias.

Last scene of all,
that ends this history,
will be a spring
to new horizons.

If we, teachers
have offended,
think but this and all is mended.



RELAX 4

THE MAGICIAN'S GAME

Hurt your head !

Join two words together to make another word. Here is an example :

— colour + piece of cut wood = surface used in schools for writing on with chalk.

BLACK + BOARD = BLACKBOARD

— green part of a plant + verb = small sheet given free to public.

— colour + building = building used for growing plants.

— part of the body + ING = It is printed in large letters above a newspaper article.

Now do the same with these words

- screwdriver
- address
- breakfast
- breakdown
- farewell

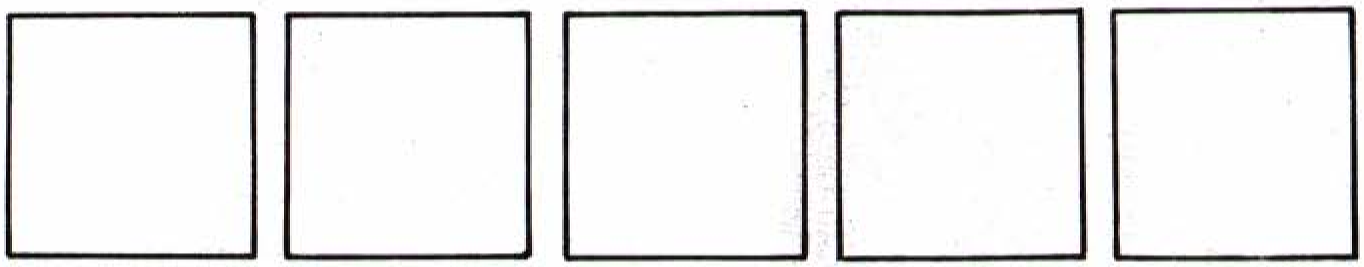
Tongue twisters

She sells sea shells by the seashore.

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

RECOGNITION GAME

Can you solve this problem ?



You can write the names on the diagram to solve this problem.

Five men are sitting in a row. John is sitting next to Ronald. He is on his left. Dick is also sitting next to Ronald. Mark is sitting on Dick's right and Peter is sitting on Mark's right.

Who is sitting in the middle of the row ?

GUESSING GAME

Use these words to complete the following analogies

clean bedroom light

pillow garden sleep

Nephew is to niece as brother is to sister.

Sink is to kitchen as bed is to.............. .

Table is to table cloth as bed is to........ .

Cold is to hot as dirty is to.................. .

Chair is to sit as bed is to..................... .

Radiator is to heat as lamp is to ....

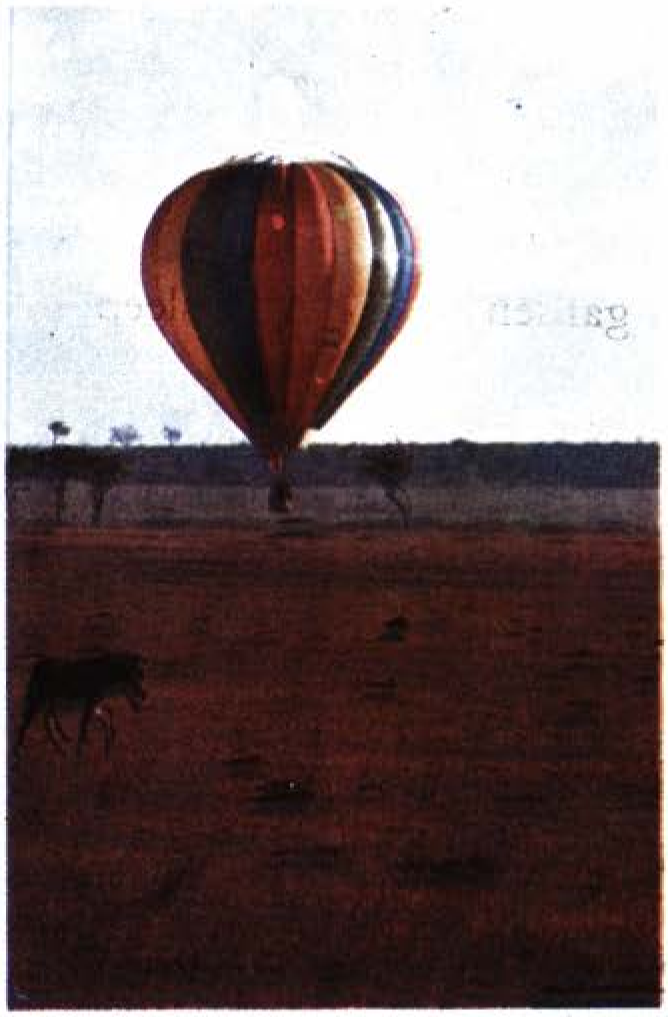
Door is to house as gate is to.............. .

POEM



Timothy Boon

Timothy Boon
Bought a balloon
Blue as the sky,
Round as the moon.
'Now I will try
To make it fly
Up to the moon
Higher than high !'
Timothy said
Nodding his head.



Timothy Boon
And his balloon,
Caught by the breeze
Flew to the moon ;
Up past the trees,
Over the seas,
Up to the moon .....
Swift as you please !
And ere I forget.
They have not come down
yet !

Ivy O. Eastwick

THE MAGICIAN'S GAME

Word pyramid

Look at the word pyramid.

A
A T
A R T
A R M Y
A B O U T
A C C E N T
A N A E M I A
A N T E L O P E

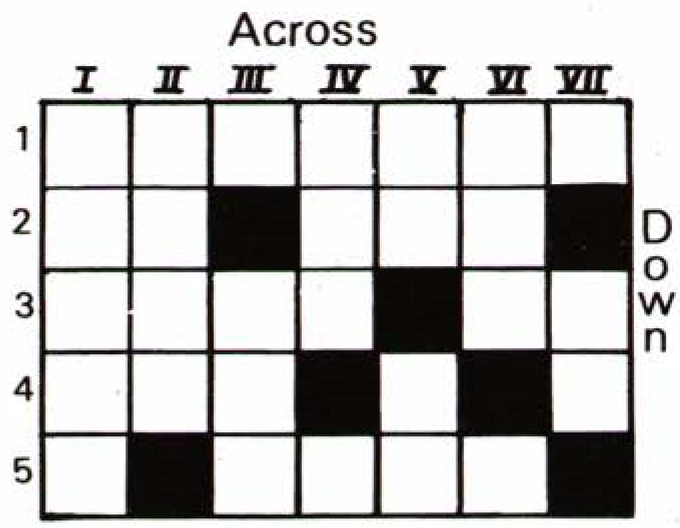
Now, build this pyramid with words beginning by 'R'.

R U N
R _ _ _
R _ _ _ _
R _ _ _ _ _
R _ _ _ _ _ _
R E V I S I O N

In the end, build your own pyramid of words. All the words begin with the letter 'M'.

M _ _
M _ _ _
M _ _ _ _
M _ _ _ _ _
M _ _ _ _ _ _

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

1 . Illness.

2 . Abbreviation for advertisement - Request information.

3 . What we do when we do not need a paper - Preposition.

4 . Take it into the mouth and swallow.

5 . Every one separately.

Down

I . Small, brown sweet fruits.

II . Thought.

III . Past tense of the verb to eat.

IV . Organ of hearing.

V . When - Stands for China.

VI . Used for moving over snow.

VII . Negation.

COMPOSITION GAME

Round the world

What will I do if.. ?

If you go to Scotland, you will buy a kilt.

If you go to Japan, ...

If you go to India, ...

If you go to Morocco, ...

.... you will eat a pizza.

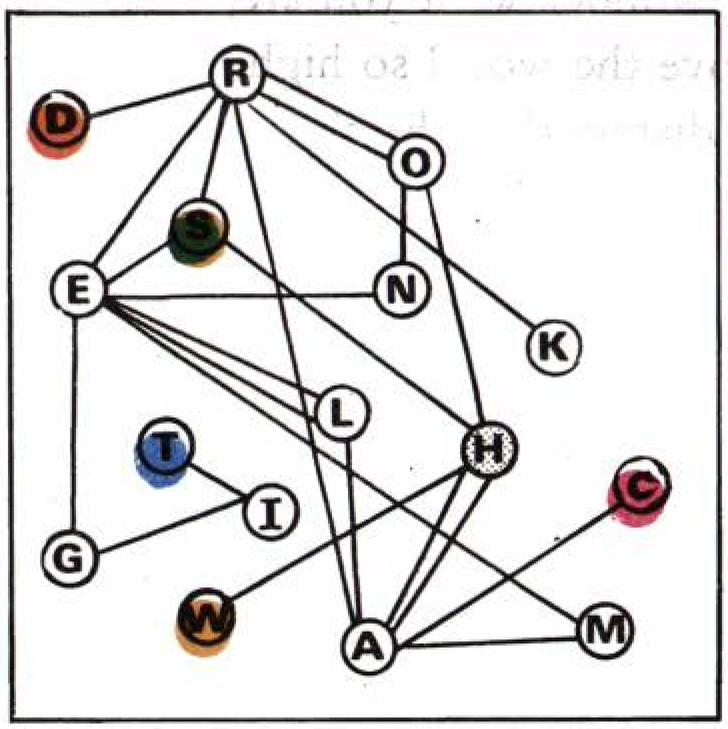
.... you will eat fish and chips.

.... you will visit Abu Simble Temple.

.... you will visit El Zitouna Mosque.

THE MAGICIAN'S GAME

If you join the letters according to the linking lines you'll get six names of animals (All the names have 5 letters.)



SONG



Twinkle, twinkle little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky -
Twinkle, twinkle little star,
How I wonder what you are.

David Stole

GUESSING GAME

When you read the headings in a newspaper or a magazine, you can predict some of the words you will read.

Look at the list below and cross out the intruders.

1. - **In a magazine about gardening.**

grass
seeds
earth
wax

2. - **In a newspaper about sport.**

race
winner
actor
driver

3. - **In a cookery book.**

delicious
tasty
sweet
arid

4. - **In a travel brochure.**

planes
bill
fares
tickets

5. - **In a book about driving.**

dangerously
crazily
carefully
friendly

PHONETICS

Cross out the word which has a different sound.

heart	boy	boat
beast	oil	coat
dream	noise	goat
weak	loud	roar

PRONUNCIATION

Read the words loudly.

father, difficult, leaf
vast, leave. liver
thing, bathroom, twelfth
the, this, that
seven, side, sleep
shape, shop, short
usual, visual, usually
half, hand, hat
before, begin, behind
decide, different, difficult
grow, grass, angry
car, catch, kind
picture, question, much
large, message, strange
town, tick, tablet
little, title, bubble

INFORMATION GAME

Using a dictionary

A dictionary gives you the meanings of words. It also tells you how to spell, use and say a word ! Remember ! A word can have more than one meaning. Also, you can often work out the meaning of a word yourself.

Look at the way it is used in a sentence. Think about it.

A. - The words in a dictionary are listed in alphabetical order.

• On the lines below, write the words in correct alphabetical order.

disease - tiny - plan - register - wonderful - encyclopedia - leaflet - qualification - only - form - glide - physical - next - dry.

1. .... 2. .... 3. .... 4. ....
5. .... 6. .... 7. .... 8. ....
9. .... 10. .... 11. .... 12. ....
13. .... 14. ....

B. - Abbreviations (or short forms of words) are often listed at the beginning of a dictionary. They are listed in alphabetical order with their meanings.

• Use a dictionary to help you find what the following abbreviations mean.

Write the full meaning next to the abbreviation :

abbrev. for : abbreviation for
adj. :
adv. :
fem. :
masc. :
n. :
opp. :
plur. :
prep. :
pron. :
sing. :
v. :

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الديوان الوطني للمطبوعات المدرسية

1993 — 1992

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